1738
Mrs. Rella F. Yeager
Rella Yeager

Price History and Hardesty's Encyclopedia 1500

Biography

ANDREW EDMISTON--Noted Pioneer

Andrew Edmiston Esq. of Scotch Irish ancestry, late of the lower Levels is the subject of this biographic memoir. The immediate ancestry of the Edmiston relationship is traceable to Matthew Edmiston, who came to Augusta County, Virginia, from Chester County, Pennsylvania, among the earliest settlers of Augusta County, about 1740 or very soon after.

James Edmiston, a son of Matthew the ancestor was one of six children and was born in Augusta County, October 7, 1746 and died October 7, 1817. James Edmiston's wife was Jane Smith from Ireland, who was born October 17, 1746 and died May 20th, 1837, aged 91 years. Andrew Edmiston, son of James, was born July 22nd, 1777. Soon after his marriage with Mary Gilliland January 8th 1807, Mr. Edmiston settled near Locust, on lands at one time owned by George Callison.

In reference to Mrs. Mary (Polly) Edmiston, let it be noticed here that she was a daughter of the first Mrs. James Gilliland (Lydia Armstrong) born October 17th, 1755 and died July 23rd, 1817. Mrs. Polly Edmiston was born July 4th, 1790 and was a bride at 17 years of age. Her death occurred January 2, 1877, surviving her husband thirteen years. James Gilliland her father, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, March 16th, 1749, and died February 14th, 1844 near Falling Springs, Greenbrier County, aged 95 years. His second wife was Mrs. Jane Smith Edmiston, the widowed mother of Andrew Edmiston, in February 1819. By this marriage Mr. Gilliland became

Andrew Edmiston's step-father as well as father-in-law, a relationship so unique as to challenge a parallel in the history of Pocahontas marriage relationships.

This James Gilliland's father was named Nathan Gilliland, about whom we have no particulars. By the first marriage there were six sons; Robert, James, Nathan, William, Samuel and George, and six daughters; Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Lydia and Mary (Polly), the last named the wife of Andrew Edmiston. What lends interest to what has just been said about James Gilliland's first family is the fact that there are cogent reasons for believing that Honorable Mark Hanna of Ohio is a descendant of one of the above named sisters.

It is also interesting to mention that Andrew Edmiston was a lineal descendant of Sir David Edmiston, cup-bearer to James 1st of Scotland; also of Sir James Edmiston, standard-bearer of the royal colors in the battle of Sheriffmuir (1715). In the Revolutionary War Mr. Edmiston's ancestors were distinguished and notably at the battle of King's Mountain. Several of his grandsons were good Confederate soldiers in the late war between the States.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston were the parents of five sons and five daughters. Lydia, Elizabeth, Jane, Martha, Mary, James, George, Mathew, Andrew Jackson and William.

Lydia Edmiston was married to Richard McNeel, grand-son of John McNeel, one of the original settlers of Little Levels and lived near Mill Point.

Elizabeth Edmiston became Mrs. James Gilliland of James

Senior and settled in Davies County, Missouri, in Jamesport, a town of 1200 population was located on his farm and hence was called Jamesport.

Jane Edmiston became Mrs. Abram Jordan, mentioned elsewhere as having gone west . So far as known to the writer she lived in Kansas with her daughter, Mrs. William Renick.

Martha Edmiston married Franklin Jordan and settled in Missouri, where she died leaving no surviving children.

Mary Edmiston was an invalid all her life and never married. She went with her brother George Edmiston to Missouri. Mathew Edmiston married Minerva Bland in Weston and settled there. His name appears in the history of our state as one of the most distinguished of our native born citizens. In Lewis History and government of West Virginia mention is made of this distinguished man as follows: "Judge Edmiston was born September 9, 1814 at Little Levels, Pocahontas County, where after receiving a common school education he was admitted to the bar in 1835. Four years after he removed to Lewis County, which later he represented in both branches of the General Assembly of Virginia. In 1852, he was chosen a Judge of the Circuit Court, in which position he continued until 1860. He was elected to a seat in the Constitutional Convention of 1872 but because of ill health he did not qualify. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals in 1886, but one year before his death.

Judge Edmiston died June 29th, 1887 at his home in Weston, Lewis County."

Judge Matthew Edmiston reared a large family. Of his

five sons, four became physicians, and one a lawyer; each distinguishing himself with marked credit in both private and professional life. One by one they fulfilled the destiny of their career and answered the final summons of life until at this writing only one survives. He possessed the distinction of having been named for the subject of this sketch. Honorable Andrew Edmiston resides at Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia. Of him well may it be said, "His has been a life of great influence and usefulness." Possessing in a marked degree those sturdy elements and attributes of manhood which have always characterized the Edmiston family, he has brought added luster to the name. Electing to follow in the footsteps of his eminent father, he has graced and dignified the high calling of the law. Prominent in politics and state-craft he steadily advanced in the esteem of the public until he erected for himself a monument of honor and influence that will testify in all future time to his worth and greatness. The name of Andrew Edmiston of Weston is conspicuously identified with the political history of West Virginia.

James Edmiston married Mary Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill. He lived a number of years near Mill Point on the farm now owned by Thomas Beard, son of Edgar Beard. Mr. Edmiston was a member of the Pocahontas Court and for years was prominent in county affairs. Late in life he went west. The late Mrs. Minerva Beard of Lewisburg was his daughter.

George Edmiston married Mrs. Nancy Callison, relict of Isaac Callison and a daughter of John Jordan and lived many years at the homestead. He was a busy enterprising man and

was engaged in many business enterprises with the late Colonel Paul McNeel. He finally moved to Missouri.

Andrew Jackson Edmiston married Rebecca Edmiston a daughter of James Edmiston, son of William Edmiston, brother of Andrew Edmiston. After the decease of her husband, Mrs. Edmiston became the wife of Jackson Jones of Nicholas County.

William Edmiston, the youngest of Andrew Edmiston's sons spent some time with Judge Edmiston at Weston where he attended school. He then went several terms to Rev. Dunlap, Principal of Little Levels Academy at Hillsboro; when he attained his majority he started to Missouri with Anthony Jordan. While on a steamer in Missouri waters he was seized with cholera and died on the boat. The towns were quarantined in a very rigid manner and all landing was prohibited. Hence the crew were compelled to bury their passengers at a lonely uninhabited spot, not very remote from St. Charles, Missouri. His friend Jordan went to assist in the burial, but would not return to the boat and finished his journey to Davies County on foot, after successfully eluding the quarantine guards by keeping away from the public routes of travel.

In his youth and early manhood, Andrew Edmiston had a passion for athletics, boxing, wrestling and feats of muscular endurance. There was living at the time, one Thomas Johnson near the head of Stony Creek, Pocahontas County, who claimed to be the champion hard-hitter of that region. He heard of young Edmiston's exploits as an athlete and there created some doubt as to which was the best man. To settle the question the Stony Creek champion sent a challenge to the champion of the lower

Levels, that if he would meet him he would find out that he might be the best that the Levels could show, but that he would soon find himself no-where on Stony Creek. This fired young Edmiston and he set out by the light of the morning stars for West Union.

He walked from his home near Locust to John Smith's at head of Stony Creek, fifteen miles before breakfast, to dispute the question of "best man" with Tom Johnson on his own Stony Creek ground.

Without stopping for rest or breakfast he sailed into Johnson. In the first round Johnson landed a terrific blow on Edmiston's shoulder that dislocated Edmiston's arm and yet he continued the contest until he saw his opportunity and overpowered Johnson until he called out "enough".

John Smith then took charge of the victor--the now best man of Stony Creek and the Levels and gave him his breakfast, and by noon he was back at Locust.

He felt the effects of that dislocation all his life; slight exertion would ever afterward make his injured arm fly out of place at the shoulder.

In his later years he professed religion, a real change of heart and became a member of M. E. Church. His sincerity was respected by all who knew him best and regarded genuine. Mr. Edmiston died April 15th, 1864, aged 87 years. When the dying day came, when he was to pass over to the bright forever, it was found that he was ready. God had not cast him off in old age,

nor forsaken him when his strength failed.

At evening time it was light with this venerable man and he could realize the power of words like these: "I will go in the strength of the Lord God; I will make mention of thy righteousness even of thine only."

Hon. Andrew Edmiston a descendent of those noted and prominent Edmistons of Wilson Lewis County is a member of Congress and making an honorable name for himself in the good things he is doing.

March 27, 1940

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chapter 4 - Section 3

Early settlers of Pocahontas County, many of whose descendants still bear their name and are here with us, are given below. These pioneers, the foundation stone of our present citizenship, mostly came from that part of Virginia east of the mountains, although a few came from Maryland and Pennslyvania. They were either married when they came and brought their wives with them or else returned to the settlement for a helpmate. A pioneer home was not complete without a cook, a spinner and a weaver.

Early permanent settlers:

Benjamin Arbogast, who settled in the Glade Hill neighborhood.

Adam Arbogast, who settled on head of Greenbrier River, 1796.

William Auldridge, a native of England, who settled in Bridger's Gap.

John Barlow, who settled on Buckley Mountain on the west side of Greenbrier River.

John Bradshaw, who settled at Huntersville.

Joshua Buckley, the pioneer settler of the Buckeye neighborhood, who came from Winchester and settled at the junction of Swago Creek with Greenbrier River, between the years 1770 and 1775.

William Baxter, who settled at Edray.

Joseph Brown, who settled at Edray.

Adam Burner, the progenitor of the Burner family in Pocahontas County, who settled at the head of Greenbrier River.

Robert Beale, who settled on Elk about 1827.

Reuben Bussard, a native of Germany, who settled between Glade Hill and Frost.

Jesse Bright, ancestor of the Bright family in Pocahontas County.

Valentine Cackley, who settled in the Mill Point neighborhood about 1778.

Michael Cleek, who settled in Knapps Creek Valley.

John H. Conrad, who settled on North Fork.

Jacob Cassell, ancestor of the Cassell family, who settled in Greenbank District.

John Collins, a native of Ireland, who settled on Greenbrier River.

Thomas Cochran, a native of Ireland, who settled on the Rankin place on Greenbrier River.

James Callison, who settled on Locust Creek about 1782 and Anthony Callison who settled in the same neighborhood a little later.

James Cooper, who settled in the Greenbank neighborhood.

Isaiah Curry, who settled on Back Mountain.

Henry Dilley, who settled on Thorny Creek.

Michael Daugherty, a native of Ireland, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770.

Abram Duffield, who settled in Edray District.

Walter Drinnon, a native of Ireland, who settled in Edray District.

Martin Dilley, who settled near Dilley's Mill.

Edward Ervine, who settled on the head of Trimble's Run in Greenbank District.

Andrew Edmiston, who settled on Locust Creek.

William Edmiston, who settled in Little Levels Dist.

Jeremiah Friel, who settled on the waters of Laurel Creek.

John R. Flemmins, who settled on the waters of Laurel Creek.

Felix Grimes, a native of Ireland, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770.

Robert Gay, who settled in Edray District, on the east bank of the Greenbrier River, opposite the mouth of Stony Creek, near Marlinton.

David Gibson, who settled in the Little Levels District about 1770.

Thomas Galford, the original ancestor of the Galford family in Pocahontas County, who settled on Glade Hill about the time of the Revolutionary War.

William A. Gum, who settled near Greenbank.

Jacob Gum, who settled near Greenbank.

Richard Hill, who is believed to have settled here about the time the armies of the Revolution were disbanded. He married Nancy McNeel, a daughter of John McNeel, the first settler of Little Levels District.

David Hannah, an early pioneer, who settled on Elk.

Christopher Herold, who settled on Douthards Creek.

Henry Harper, the ancestor of the Harper family, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1812.

Richard Hudson, who settled on Sitlingtons Creek.

David James, who settled on Droop Mountain.

John Jordan, who settled in the Little Levels. He was a native of Ireland.

George Kee, a native of Ireland, who came here prior to 1800 and settled near Marlinton.

Daniel Kerr, who settled near Greenbank.

Lanty Lockridge, who settled on Douthards Creek.

Moses Moore, the ancestor of the large Moore family in Pocahontas County, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770.

John Moore, from Pennsylvania, who settled in the Hills Country.

John McLaughlin, who settled in Greenbank District.

William McLaughlin, who settled on Thomas Creek.

Hugh McLaughlin, who settled on the site where the town of Marlinton now stands.

John McNeel, from Frederick County, Virginia, who settled in the Little Levels about 1765.

Levi Moore, Sr., a native of Wales, who settled near Frost.

Thomas McNeill, the ancestor of the large McNeill family of the Swago community, who settled in the Swago community between 1768 and 1770.

Timothy McCarty, a native of Ireland, who settled on Knapps Creek. He was one of the early pioneers.

Sampson L. Mathews, who first settled on Swago and later moved to Mill Point. He was the first County Surveyor.

William Nottingham, a native of England, who settled in the Greenbank District.

William Poage, who settled in the Little Levels.

David L. Ruckman, who settled in the Little Levels.

James Rodgers, who came to Pocahontas County in 1824, and settled on Rodgers Mountain at the head of Swago.

John Slaven, who settled on Deer Creek.

John Sharp, a native of Ireland, the ancestor of one brance of the Sharp family in Pocahontas County, who settled at Frost in 1802.

William Sharp, the ancestor of another branch of the Sharp family in Pocahontas County, who settled in Huntersville District about 1773.

John Smith, a native of Ireland, who settled on Stony Creek.

James Tallman, who settled near Greenbank.

Joseph Varner, who settled on Elk.

James Waugh, who settled in the Hills Country.

Ralph and Stephen Wanless, who settled in Huntersville District.

Alexander Waddell, who settled in the Little Levels.

Jacob Warwick, who settled in the Greenbank District about 1765.

Samuel Whiting, who with his wife came from England and settled on Elk. His descendants are now to be found in Greenbrier County.

John Yeager, who came from Pennsylvania and settled at Travelers Repose soon after the Revolutionary War.

And such other names as Thomas Drinnon, John Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Patrick Slaterly, Robert Duffie, Thomas Brock, Lawrence Drinnon, James Lewis, John Switzer, and many others.

Taken from Price's History and a list of first settlers sent me by Mr. D. C. Adkison.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Burg - W. Va.

Title: Daniel Kerr - The Pioneer of Upper Pocahontas County

Author: Mrs Rella Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 700 words

Editor

Status:

Contents: Fairly complete statement on life of Daniel Kerr - The Pioneer of Upper Pocahontas County. Gives early pioneering activities & full family history.

Source: Interview with Mrs. Harry Curry and Samuel Sutton, Dunmore.

Consultant: —

Reliability: Not checked

File- Burg

Folder: 1

Nellie Yeager

Biography

DANIEL KERR

The Pioneer of Upper Pocahontas County.

Acknowledgments are due Samuel Sutton and Mrs. Harvey Curry, near Dunmore, for the following items, that they may rescue from oblivion the memory of a very worthy and useful pioneer of upper Pocahontas. ~~This~~ He was Daniel Kerr, who soon after the Revolution, located on the upper end of the estate now owned by Uriah Hevener. ~~It seems that~~ he came from Rockbridge County, Virginia ~~He~~ and established a mill, saw-mill and blacksmith shop on ~~the~~ Little Back ~~Creek~~ Branch of Deer Creek, ~~and his place became~~ the settlement being a center of industry for a wide region. He was married twice. ~~The~~ his first wife ~~was~~ being a Miss Kirkpatrick of Anthony's Creek. Their children were Robert, John, William, Thomas and James.

Daniel Kerr's second wife was a Miss McKamie of Rockbridge, a very sprightly and attractive person. Her children were David, Daniel, Nancy, Betsy and Mary. He was a sincere, pious person and the close of his life was very touching. He had assembled his family for worship, and upon finishing the Scripture lesson ~~he kneeled~~ knelt for prayer ~~and for a long time he was~~ but remained silent. Upon going to him, ~~in that position,~~ he was found to be speechless and helpless. ~~Much of the time~~ after this, he ~~appeared to take very little notice of anything and~~ paid no attention to anything that was going on ~~around him~~ and seemed unable to recognize friends.

One day there was a gleam of intelligence and he ~~uttered these words;~~ said "Farewell to all," then lapsed into silence and not long after died so gently that he had been dead some minutes before the fact was realized.

Andy Hughes now lives in or near the site of the old Kerr home. Daniel's son Robert ~~Kerr~~ settled on a part of the old place, and finally ~~went~~ moved to the west. John Kerr went to Augusta County, Virginia, and ~~lived there awhile, then~~ later went to Missouri. William Kerr married a Miss Gillispie and settled on the place occupied by Asbury Sheets. His family composed of three sons and two daughters. These sons, Jacob, George and Andrew lived in the vicinity of the old home place. Mary Ann, one of these daughters, married Henry Sheets. The other daughter Rachel married a Mr. Armstrong in Highland County, Virginia.

Thomas Kerr, another son of the pioneer, married a Miss Poglesong of Greenbrier County and settled where James Kerr lived, near the road to the Top of Allegheny Mountain. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. The sons were Robert, George and James; the daughters were Mrs. Phoebe Phillips and Mrs. Mary Wooddell.

Robert was quite a traveler over most of the western States and territories and owned valuable lands in upper Pocahontas.

~~Lieutanent~~ Robert D. Kerr, a son of James Kerr, was graduated with distinction from West Point in 1898, being assigned to the engineering branch of the service. He was ordered to the Philippines, and died on board a troop ship in August, 1898, and was buried in the Pacific Ocean.

Mary Kerr of the pioneer family became Mrs. Warwick Wolfenberger. Her brother James Kerr, lived in Greenbrier County not far from Lewisburg.

David W. Kerr, one of the younger members of Daniel Kerr's family, lived for many years near Green Bank, and was a person of high reputation. He was a carpenter by trade, yet by diligent self improvement he rose to be a person of prominence as a member of the County Court, Colonel of the Militia, ruling Elder in the Church, faithful teacher in Sabbath schools, and leader in prayer meetings. His daughter Maggie became the wife of Rev. J. C. Carson, a well-known minister in West Virginia and Tennessee. Adolphus Kerr, M. D. of Millboro, Virginia, was his son and his brother and mother resided there also.

Colonel Kerr's wife was Eliza Whitman, daughter of William Whitman of Anthony's Creek. Mr. Whitman was a native of Orange County, Goshen Township, New York. He was a remarkable person, and his influence was for good wherever he lived. The blessing called down by this good old pioneer abide with his descendants to the third and fourth generations. "The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting, to those who remember his commandments to do them."

The homes of our land are its havens of peace, its sanctuaries of strength and happiness. Hence come those principles of probity and integrity that are the safeguards of our nation. Honor the pioneers and follow their example in religion, truth and patient endurance in the hardships of life.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va.

Title: Adam Arbogast - Noted Pioneer

Author: Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Editor

Length: 1300 words

Status: Complete

Contents: Complete statement on life of Adam Arbogast, noted Pioneer. Gives Arbogast family history from 1758; Civil War and other stories.

Source: ———

Consultant: ———

Reliability: not checked

File - Biog

Folder: ———

Mrs. Nella F. Yeager

1300

ADAM ARBOGAST--Noted Pioneer

The Arbogasts are identified to a marked degree with the history of our Pocahontas people, and justly claim recognition.

So far as known, the original progenitor of the Arbogasts in Pendleton and Pocahontas Counties, was Michael Arbogast, who was one of the original pioneers of what is now Highland county Virginia, in "Indian Times". He settled there some time previous to 1758. Fort Seybert on South Branch about twelve miles northeast of Franklin, was the chief place of refuge for all the pioneers of that section when there was danger of being slain or carried into captivity by raiding parties of Indians, led for the most part by Killbuck.

Captain Seybert is reported to have made the remark, when his fort was taken in 1758, that if the Arbogasts had been there, he could have held the place in spite of the Indians.

Michael Arbogast had seven sons: Adam, George, Henry, John, Michael, David and Peter--the two last named were twins. Adam Arbogast married Margaret Hull, daughter of Adam Hull, near Hevener's store, in what is now Highland county, Virginia. They came to the head of the Greenbrier near Traveller's Repose (now Bartow) in 1796, and settled on the place at one time occupied by Paul McNeel Yeager. Here he built up a home in the primitive forest and reared his family. His sons were: Benjamin, William, Adam and Jacob. The daughters were: Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, Barbara, and Catherine died in youth.

In reference to the sons, another paper was prepared illustrating the history of Benjamin Arbogast's family whose sons were Solomon, Henry, Adam, John and Benjamin, Jr., the distinguished teacher and pulpit orator. In that paper there are some omissions that are supplied here. Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Arbogast Senior, became Mrs. John Yeager of Allegheny Mountain or Camp Allegheny, of whose family full particulars may be looked for in the Yeager History.

Mary married Hamilton Stalnaker and lived in Randolph County. Another daughter became Mrs. Henry Wade on Back Creek. In reference to her family--Benjamin Wade was a physician and settled in Missouri. John Wade was also a physician and lived at Burnsville, Braxton County, where Wilson Wade also lives. Madora Wade, who became Mrs. Garvyne Hamilton, lives in Braxton county. Naomi Wade married Jospeh Gillispie and also lived in Braxton. Harriett Wade became the second wife of William Cooper, near Greenbank, Pocahontas County. Delilah Wade became Mrs. Joseph Wooddell near Greenbank. In reference to her children, Clark Wooddell lived in Renick's Valley, Greenbrier County; Preston Wooddell, a gallant Confederate soldier, was killed in the battle of Winchester. Warwick Wooddell was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. Aaron Wooddell was also a Confederate soldier.

John Arbogast, a son of Benjamin Arbogast, Senior, was killed near Glade Hill, by a falling tree. Jacob Arbogast his son, was a prosperous farmer in Kansas . William Arbogast of Adam the pioneer, married Jane Tallman and lived at Green Bank.

Jacob Hull Arbogast, of Adam the pioneer, married Elisabeth Wilson Bright of Highland County, Virginia, and settled on the West Branch of the Upper Greenbrier, on the place now in possession of Colonel J. T. McGraw. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters.

Margaret became Mrs. Levi H. Campbell, and lived in Elkins for many years. Eliza was Mrs. Adam Shuey and lived at Fishersville, Augusta County, Virginia.

Harriet Elizabeth became Mrs. Brown M. Yeager of Marlinton. B. M. Yeager was a widely known citizen of our county as a land agent, railway promoter and manager for the Pocahontas Development Company.

Paul McNeel Arbogast married Amanda Butcher and lived on the Greenbrier River not far from the homestead, but in later life moved to Texas. His widow is still living in the State of Washington.

Jacob Lee Arbogast married Otey Riley and at the time of his decease was a merchant at Traveler's Repose (now Bartow) this county. William Barton Arbogast also lived at Traveler's Repose.

Jacob H. Arbogast was a man of very interesting personality. He was of untiring energy and in his time was an extensive dealer in wild land. His name frequently appears in the Court records as a party to some of the most important and warmly contested land litigation that ever transpired at the Pocahontas bar. He was an ardent supporter of the Confederate cause, and saw service in the home guards.

In the beginning of the war, a few days after the repulse

of Pegram on Rich Mountain in 1861, he refugeed with his family to the east and spent most of the war times in Augusta County, Virginia. He carried but little with him and so lost his household goods and live stock along with his dwelling. In 1865 he returned and began life afresh at the old Greenbrier homestead. But few places in West Virginia were more completely desolated than the head of Greenbrier by the ravages of war.

Adam Arbogast Junior of Adam the pioneer, first married Rachel Gragg, daughter of Zebulon Gragg and settled near the homestead. There was one son by this marriage,- Napoleon Bonaparte. The second marriage was with Sarah McDaniel. In reference to the children of the second marriage, the following particulars are given. Huldah married Paul McNeel Yeager and lived at Traveler's Repose. Eliza Arbogast became Mrs. Frank McElwee and lived at Elkins, Randolph County. Alice married Early Snyder and lived in Crab Bottom, Highland County. Rachel became Mrs. C. C. Arbogast and lived near Arbovale, this county. Ella married Benjamin Fleisher and lived in Highland County. Adeline died in youth.

The son, Peter D. Arbogast, first married Hodie Burner, lived awhile at Arbovale, was a Justice of the Peace, taught in our public schools for many years, but later resigned and studied medicine at the University of Virginia. He returned to Pocahontas county for a time and practiced his profession at Durbin, but moved to Morgantown in order to give his six children the advantages of the schools and the Univeristy of West Virginia. At the time of his recent death he was a

Member of our State Legislature from Monongalia County.

Adam Arbogast, the pioneer lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He recovered his second sight and for years he did not need eye glasses.

Coming to this region as early as he did and having grown up in the period of Indian troubles, he had many thrilling adventures to relate. Upon one occasion his dogs treed a panther in an immense hemlock tree, for which the upper Greenbrier was so celebrated. He called on John Yeager, his nearest neighbor, for assistance in capturing the animal, one of the largest of its kind. John Yeager was a famous and fearless climber of forest trees. A torch was procured and he began to climb, holding it in one hand. When he had located the panther he laid the torch on two limbs, descended the tree until he could reach the rifle that Mr. Arbogast had loaded and primed for him. He thereupon returned to his torch and by its light shot and killed his game.

Upon one occasion the pioneer had arranged for a bear hunt in Burner's Mountain. When reaching the point designated, he was disappointed in not meeting his hunter friends. He killed a bear and as it was growing late and there were signs of a coming storm, he went into shelter, and soon a hurricane occurred. The next morning he found there was not a standing tree anywhere near; the dog was gone, the bear fast under fallen timber, the gun broken to pieces, and he was safe without a scratch or bruise.

He had to go home for an axe to chop the tree off the bear and get help to bring it in.

What gives these stories interest, it all occurred just as he told it.

Like the Father of his Country, Adam Arbogast could not, would not tell anything but the truth, as he saw it.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Brog - W. Va.

Title: The Callisons - Pioneers.

Author: Mrs Rella M. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 1250 words

Editor

Status: Complete

Contents: Complete statement of the family history of the Callisons - Pioneers; gives Pocahontas Co. history of pioneer period.

Source: Price, N. J. Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County

Consultant: ———

Reliability: not checked

File - Brog.

Folder: ———

Mrs. Nella F. Yeager

Nella F. Yeager

Pocahontas History and writer's research work

Pocahontas 1750

THE CALLISON'S -- PIONEERS.

James Callison.

The Callison's of Locust have a claim for special recognition in our biographical sketches as one of the oldest families of Southern Pocahontas. Members of that family have done a great deal in developing their section of the county and have shown what can be done with our soil in our climate by well applied energy and industry.

The progenitor of this relationship, so far as is traceable was James Callison Senior. He and his wife Elizabeth were natives of Ireland, but as the name indicates, were of English origin.

No doubt the Callisons were among the families that King James the First encouraged to settle in the North of Ireland. Late in the eighteenth century it appears that James Callison went from Greenbrier County to Granger County Tennessee and made a permanent settlement there and reared his family. Their sons were James, Anthony Isaac, Samuel Jesse and Elisha. Their daughters were Rebecca Abagail, Mary, Nancy and Ruth. In reference to the whereabouts of most of these sons and daughters, but little has come to notice.

Issac Callison settled in the Meadows of southwest Greenbrier County where some of the descendents still live.

Colonel Elisha Callison, another son of the emigrant and pioneer, married Margaret Bright, daughter of David Bright of Greenbrier County and lived on the noted Callison homestead

near Lewisburg.

About 1782, James Callison, another son of the pioneer emigrant came from Tennessee to Locust,(now lower Pocahontas) and settled on a tract of 164 acres - pre-empted some years previously by his father. Soon after locating on Trump Run Mr. Callison took a great fancy to Miss Susan Edmiston, the charming daughter of James Edmiston Senior, who was then living on the farm at one time owned by George Callison, now owned by Calvin May.

The George Callison mentioned was a grand-son of the lovely Susan Edmiston Callison. James Callison and Susan Edmiston, his wife, were the parents of five sons and two daughters.

Willaim Callison married Hannah Ray, and settled in Nicholas County.

Isaac Callison married Nancy Jordan, lived awhile in Nicholas County, then returned to Pocahontas.

James Callison married Rebecca Gillilan, daughter of John Gillilan, and settled in Missouri.

Josiah Callison married Nancy Hill. They spent their days at the old homestead and were the happy parents of five sons and three daughters. The following are the particulars of their family: James Callison married Ellen Alkire of Lewis County and settled in Greenbrier County where he died in 1885. His widow and two children now live in Kansas. Thomas F. Callison married first - Minta Myles of Greenbrier County, and his second marriage was with Jane Myles - a cousin. They lived near Locust.

William Callison married Fannie Whiting, daughter of Ebenezer Whiting on the summit of Droop Mountain and lived on Locust Creek, a mile from its source.

Locust Creek springs from the base of Droop Mountain, a full sized creek, receiving but little volume from visible tributaries on its course to the Greenbrier River.

George Callison married Maude McNeel, daughter of Honorable William Lamb McNeel, of Little Levels, better known as Captain William L. McNeel. Their residence was for a time on the Edmiston place on Locust then they moved to Hillsboro on the farm once occupied so long by Colonel John Hill.

Richard Callison married Fannie Beard, daughter of Charles W. Beard near Hillsboro and he occupied the old Trump Run homestead near Locust. All these sons are among the prosperous citizens of lower Pocahontas. They are engaged in farming and raising stock--registered stock--thus contributing very much to the substantial prosperity of our county.

Martha Callison, daughter of Josiah Callison, married James K. Bright.

Mary Callison married Lorenza Reger and they lived in Roane County.

Jemima Callison became Mrs. Jesse Bright near Frankford in Greenbrier County. She died in 1886.

The other branch of the Callison family in our county is represented by the descendents of Anthony Callison, the emigrant from Ireland. Anthony Callison was reared in Tennessee and soon after coming to Virginia he married Abagail McClung of

Greenbrier County and settled on lands adjoining those possessed by his brother James. These persons had ten children--six sons and four daughters.

Abram Callison married Frankie Blair from North Carolina, a sister of the late Major William Blairm near Hillsboro, and after living a few years in Pocahontas County went to North Carolina.

Joseph Callison married Elizabeth Bright of Greenbrier County.

Isaac Callison married Huldah Hickman in Bath County and moved to Indiana.

Anthony Callison Junior was married to Martha Hill and settled in Indiana.

Israel Callison married Mary Bright, sister of Joseph's wife, lived many years on the old homestead and finally moved to Illinois.

Elisha Callison located in the Meadows of West Greenbrier County.

Margaret Callison, daughter of Anthony and Abagail Callison became Mrs. William Burnsides and went to Indiana.

Elizabeth Callison married Jonathan Jordan and they lived on Cooks Run, the place occupied by Peter Clark. It was here she died. Her twin sons, John and Anthony also died.

Abagail Callison became the wife of James Gay and they settled in Indiana.

Julia Callison, the youngest daughter, married(when she was fifteen) the late Colonel Woods Ponge.

This is a brief contribution to the history of the Callison relationship which deserves an important place in the annals of our county.—

Those people whose lives make up the past, whose history so few survive to repeat, sowed in tears, privations and hardships, what we who now live are reaping in joyful harvest. What they sowed in tears we, the living, may reap with grateful joy if we have proper appreciation of what they did and suffered in their day and generation.

Let us not forget that the frugality, industry and careful attention to duties that enabled them to secure this goodly heritage is all important for us to observe and imitate in order to keep it from slipping away from our reach.

Like busy bees the pioneer people all over our country tried to improve every shining hour and turn to some good account every opportunity in sight, no matter how hard it seemed. It has been well said that those who look only for easy places, will finally round up in the hardest places and have no way to get out, except by death.

INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Topic: History W. Va.

Title: Stephen Sull and Jacob Marlin.

Author: Florence Schumm

Date Submitted: _____ Length: 300 Words

Status:

Editor: _____

Contents: Fairly complete the brief statement on Stephen Sull and Jacob Marlin. Gives history of their settlement in Pocahontas County and their despute over religion

Source: Source given

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: _____

Folder: _____

A-2702

ntas County

Florence Schum

Stephen Suel and Jacob Marlin.

"...two men, recently from New England, visited the country and took up eir residence on the Greenbrier river.

"Having erected a cabin and being engaged in making some other improvements, an altercation arose, which caused Stephen Suel,[1] one of them, to forsake the cabin and abide for some time in a hollow tree not far from the improvement, which was still occupied by his old companion. They were thus situated in 1751. when John Lewis, of Augusta and his son Andrew were exploring the country; to whom Suel made known the cause of their living apart, and the great pleasure which he now experienced in their morning salutations, when issuing from their respective habitations; whereas when they slept under the same roof, none of those kindly greetings passed between them. Suel however did not long remain in the vicinity of Martin, the other of the two adventurors; he moved forty miles west of his first improvement, and soon after fell a prey to Indian ferocity."

[1] "...Mrs. Anne Royall, in Sketches of the History, Life and Manners of the United States, (New Haven, 1826), p.60, who visited the Greenbrier country in 1824, gives the name of Carver as Sewall's companion. "These two men, says Mrs. Royall, "lived in a cave for several years, but at length they disagreed on the score of religion, and occupied different camps. They tok care, however, hot to stay far from each other, their camps being in sight. Sewall used to relate that he and his fiend used to sit up all night without sleep, with their guns cocked, ready to fire at each other. 'And what could that be for?' 'Why, because we couldn't agree.' 'Only two of you, and could you not agree-what did you quarrel about?' 'Why, about re-la-gin.' One of them, it seems, was a Presbyterian, and the other an Episcopalian." L.C.D.
(Lyman C. Draper)

From
Chronicles of Border Warfare.
by
Alexander Scott Withers
Stewart-1895
p.57

June 17, 1940

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Concerning questions asked by the writer on Chapter 4 -

Andrew and Robert Sitlington were two different persons. Robert Sitlington married the widow of Lieut. Warwick and lived at Dunmore a number of years after the marriage. Jacob Warwick, the son of Lieut. and Elizabeth Dunlap Warwick, remembered but little of his own father and cherished the highest regard for his step-father, Robert Sitlington. When Jacob Warwick attained his majority, Robert Sitlington moved to his own property near old Millboro, the estate later occupied Mrs. Dickinson, the daughter of Andrew Sitlington. I have been unable to find how Andrew and Robert Sitlington were related. Andrew Sitlington owned some land in Pocahontas County but there is no account of his ever having lived here.

The letter was written by Robert Sitlington to his brother John in Ireland, according to an editorial written by the late Andrew Price and published in the Pocahontas Times, April 1931.

As to the name of Lieut. Warwich, historians disagree. Mr. Andrew Price thought his name might have been William but I find the following article in Annals of Augusta County 1726-1871, Waddell:

The Southern Historical Magazine for August, 1892, contains an article by the Rev. William T. Price, entitled "Pioneer History," from which we have obtained most of the following facts:

The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta County from

Williamsburg probably about the year 1740. He was a Lieutenant in the service of the British Government, and was employed in surveying and locating land grants in Augusta. His Christian name is not given, but we find a deed on record from James Gay to John Warwick, dated March 21, 1759, and presume that the grantee was the same as Lieut. Warwick. According to the article referred to, he married Elizabeth Dunlap, who lived near the present village of Middlebrook. He obtained for himself a tract of land called Dunmore, in the present County of Pocahontas, then Augusta. After the birth of four children,- Charles, Elizabeth, Jacob and John- and settling his family on the Dunmore estate, Lieut. Warwick concluded to visit England. He was never heard of after his departure, and being given up for dead, his widow subsequently married Robert Sitlington.

As to the John Warwick who settled on Deer Creek, I have been unable to find any trace of any relationship between his family and that of Jacob Warwick. The descendants of Jacob Warwick seem to think that it was a different branch of the Warwick family and that, if there was any relationship, it was very distant. Of this John Warwick I find, he was the ancestor of the Greenbank branch of the Warwick family and of English descent. He came to upper Pocahontas long before the Revolutionary War and settled on Deer Creek, at a place now in the possession of Peter H. Warwick and John R. Warwick. John Warwick's children were William, John, Andrew and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth married John Slaven on April 3, 1783 and by this marriage there were five daughters and two sons.

Both Andrew and William Warwick went to the Richlands of Greenbrier County for their wives. Andrew Married Elizabeth Craig and William married Nancy Craig the sister of Mrs. Andrew Warwick. William Warwick settled on Deer Creek where Peter H. Warwick now lives and had three children, Robert Craig, Elizabeth and Margaret. Andrew Warwick also opened up a home on Deer Creek, the property afterwards occupied by Maj. J. C. Arbogast. Andrew Warwick's children were: Jane, who married James Hooddell near Greenbank; Margaret was Mrs. Samuel Sutton; Nancy was married to Jacob Hartman near Greenbank and went to the far west. Jacob Warwick, son of Andrew Warwick, Married Elizabeth Hull, of Virginia, and settled on the Deer Creek homestead, then moved to Indiana, and finally to Missouri. Mary Warwick married Isaac Hartman and lived on the property now held by Joseph Riley; Sally Warwick became Mrs. Geo. Burner, of Travelers Repose. Anna Warwick was married to Rev. Henry Arbogast, and lived near Glade-mill.

This paper will be closed by a fragmentary reference to John Warwick, of John the elder.

In the winter of 1861, there was an officer with the Ohio troops in the Cheat Mountain garrison by the name of Warwick. The writer has been informed that he claimed descent from the Pocahontas County Warwicks, and made some inquity concerning the

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Warwick relationship.

The tradition is that John Warwick, Junior, married Margaret Poage of Augusta County. It is believed that James Poage, her father, lived a while on Knapps Creek, and afterwards moved to Kentucky.

Upon this marriage John Warwick, Junior, settled on the lower end of the farm afterwards owned by Capt. G. W. Siple. Parties yet living remember seeing traces of the cabin he had built and dwelt in. He remained there but a short time, however, and moved to Ohio about 1790.

There were three little boys, one of them named John. The Union officer claimed to be a descendant of a John Warwick from West Virginia, a grandson,- and was a son doubtless, of one of those little boys that went to Ohio with their parents from their cabin home on Deer Creek. This Federal officer became a member of Congress, and achieved a national reputation by defeating William McKinley in a Congressional contest.

Pocahontas County History
by Rev. William T. Price.

Annals of Augusta County - Waddell

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Rella F. Yeager

WILL OF SAMPSON L. MATHEWS.

I, *Sampson L. Mathews of the County of Pocahontas, Virginia, being in good health, of sound disposing mind and memory, but knowing that life is always uncertain, do make publish & declare this to be my last Will and Testament.

1st. I will & devise to my daughter, @ Mary Ann Mathews, all my lands lying on Stamping Creek & Stpehen Hole Run, near and adjoining Mill Point, in Pocahontas County, for and during her natural life, and after the death of my said daughter, I hereby will & devise the said land and real estate herein before mentioned lying near to & adjoining Mill Point, to James Withrow of Lewisburg, Virginia, in trust for the use & purposes of a Female Academy to be erected thereon, by the name of " Mary Ann Mathews Academy". To be under the care government and direction of that branch of the Presbyterian Church now styled the new school, so long as that branch of said Church shall adhere to the Westminister Confession of faith,--and I hereby authorize & empower the said Trustee, James Withrow, as soon as the Academy herein named shall be legally chartered by the Act of the Legislature, to convey the above mentioned lands to the Trustees, or to the corporate body, designated by the Act of Incorporation for the use and purposes of such Academy, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

2. It is my will and desire, that should my said

* Grandfather of U.S. Judge Ke. to McClintic
@ Mother of Judge McClintic

daughter die leaving children surviving her, that such children of my said daughter being females, shall be admitted as pupils to said Academy & thus receive instruction as long as shall be desired, free from all charges for tuition, for all the terms such female children shall attend said Academy. And for the purpose of securing the benefits & advantages of said Academy, to my friends, & a preference in favor of their families, I do hereby will & direct that the children (female) of the families of my brothers, Jacob W. Mathews & of Andrew G. Mathews, shall have the first right to the benefits of said Academy, but not free of charge for tuition, and that the female children of the families of the Justices of the County of Pocahontas who sustained my election as Surveyor of said County in 1849, shall be next prefered as scholars to said Academy, but not without charge for tuition fees as aforesaid.

3rd. I will and devise to my said daughter Mary Ann Mathews all the rest & residue of my real estate in the State of Virginia, for & during her natural life and after her death to such child or children of the said Mary Ann, as shall survive her & attain the age of twenty one or marry, but if my said daughter shall die without leaving children, or if she should leave children & they should die under twenty one years of age or without marrying then it is my will that the real estate mentioned in this clause shall go to & become a part of the lands set apart for said Academy, and for that purpose,

the legal title shall vest in the said James Withrow, Trustee as aforesaid, or in the Trustees or corporate body named in the act of incorporation of said Academy for the use & purpose thereof as effectually as if this devise had been made directly to said Academy.

4.- I will and devise a tract of land I own in Missouri, containing 160 acres, for the use & purpose of a parsonage of the New School Presbyterian Church, and for this purpose do hereby invest my said friend James Withrow with the legal title thereto as Trustee, to hold the same in trust for the purpose of a parsonage of said Church, and to convey the legal title thereof & thereto to said Trustee in Missouri as may be legally constituted, to take and hold the same, the use & purposes herein indicated.

5. The above devises are made subject to the payment of my just debts, but of all the real estate of which I may die seized, if any be necessary to be sold for the payment of my debts, I hereby will & direct that my Missouri lands be first sold.

6. I hereby will that no part of the lands on Stamping Creek & Stephen Hole Run, near & adjoining Mill Point, if an Academy should be erected thereon, shall be ever sold or commuted for anything else, but held as land connected with and for the use of said Academy. And it is further my will that no more of any other lands of which I may die seized, which under the provisions of this will, shall fall to & belong to said

Academy shall be sold or disposed of than shall be requisite & necessary of the erection of the necessary buildings for the use of said Academy.

I hereby appoint James Withrow of Lewisburg my Executor, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, declared this to be my last will & testament. The said Executor not to give security. As witness my hand & seal this twenty sixth day of October in the year 1850.

SAMPSON L. MATHEWS (SEAL)

Attested by us in the
presence of the Testator &
at his request at the same time.

Teste - Johnson Reynolds
Robert F. Dennis

Which Will being proven by the oaths of Johnson Reynolds and Robert F. Dennis, subscribing witnesses thereto was ordered to be & is herein recorded. And thereupon James Withrow the Executor named in said will, who made oath & entered into bond in the penalty of Twenty Five Thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs, which bond is in the words & figures following,to wit:

"Know all men by these presents. That I, James Withrow, am held & firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the sum of Twenty Five Thousand dollars, for the payment whereof well & truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated this 26th day of September, 1854."

The condition of the above obligation is that if the said James Withrow, Executor of Sampson L. Mathews dec'd shall faithfully discharge the duties of his trust, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force.

JAS. WITHROW (SEAL)

Signed sealed & acknowledged
in open Court . Wm. Skeen Clk.

And thereupon letters testamentary in due form is granted the said James Withrow in dur form of law, upon the Estate of Sampson L. Mathews dec'd.

On motion of James Withrow, Executor of Sampson L. Mathews dec'd - ordered that Paul McNeel, Michael B. Gilliland, Richard McNeel, Robert G. Miller & Joel Hill (any three of whom may act) be appointed appraisers to appraise in current funds on oath, the personal Estate of Sampson L. Mathews dec'd, & make report thereof to Court.

September Term, 1854.

Bella F. Yeager

(From Law Order Book No. 2, page 267,
Circuit Clerk's Office of Pocahontas
County, West Virginia)

Pocahontas

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va

Title: Daniel A. Stofer

Author: Mrs. Rilla T. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 4 S words

Editor

Status:

Contents: Concise but fairly complete statement on life of Daniel A Stofer. Gives story of his Civil War experience.

Source: —

Consultant: —

Publicity: not checked

File - Biog

Folder:

Rella F. Yeager

450

Big -

DANIEL A. STOFER

A Virginian by birth and a resident of Pocahontas County, was Prosecuting Attorney for eight years. He was born in Middle Brook, Augusta County, Virginia, May 5th, 1821, the son of Henry Turner Stofer who died in 1852 and Mary (Piper) Stofer who died in 1824. He served in the Mexican War under Taylor, volunteering in 1846 and at the beginning of the Civil War entered the Confederate Service. He had two brothers in the same army, one of whom gave his life for the lost cause. Daniel A. Stofer held the commission of Captain and was in active service until July 19, 1863, when he received five wounds in a skirmish, all in less than one minute. He was wounded once in the face, twice in the breast and twice in the left leg, breaking the thigh bone in two places. One ball remained in the leg during life. Of the two that entered the breast one was cut out near the spine and the other came out under the right arm. The wounds healed on the surface and an inward abscess formed which confined him to his couch for twelve months, subjected him to five operations and gave him great trouble. His further service was lost to the Confederacy.

In his political and social relations he was one of the most popular in Huntersville. He lived to be quite old and in the passing of Capt. Stofer the town lost a fine type of the old school southern gentleman and a beloved neighbor and friend.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: BIOGRAPHY - W. Va.

Title: The Historic Caldwells - Pioneers of America

Author: Mrs. Rella T. Yeager.

Date Submitted:

Length: 4000 words

Status: Complete

Editor

Contents: Complete statement on the history of the Caldwell family from the 14th century. Gives derivation of name; history of family in America from 1721, activities of Caldwells in Greenbrier and Ohio counties. Full account of life of James Caldwell.

Source: Handerly Encyclopedia
Journal of American History

Consultant:

Reliability: not checked

File: BIOGRAPHY

Folder:

Office Letter

To Bruce Crawford, Chief State Supervisor | Date May 20, 1940

From Nelle Y. McLaughlin, Office | Referring to Report of Dec. 24

Subject | File

Separate sheet for each subject. Omit all formalities. For office letters only.

I am sending you a verbatim copy from County Court Order Book No. 2 of John Bradshaws application for a pension under an act of Congress. In my reading somewhere, I have seen that there were fifteen of these old veterans who lived to be old enough to apply for pensions in this county.

A-1028

Pocahontas COUNTY

State of Virginia)
Pocahontas County) To wit:

On this 4th day of September 1832, personally appeared in open Court, before Benjamin Tallman, William Cackley, John Gilleland, William Slaven, the Court of Pocahontas County now sitting. John Bradshaw, a resident of the said county of Pocahontas, and State of Virginia, aged seventy-two years, on the second day of February last; who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress, passed June 7th 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, in the month of January 1781, under Captain Thomas Hicklin, Lieutenant Joseph Given; Ensign Thomas Right, and Colonel Sampson Mathews. He was drafted in and taken from the County of Augusta, in the State of Virginia, where he resided, and passed over the Blue Ridge, down to Camp Carson, near Portsmouth, in Virginia, where he remained the greater part of the winter; and, from there the army marched down to Murdock's Mills, nearer Portsmouth, where he remained until the expiration of his Term of service. Three months expired on the ninth day of April 1781-----he was discharged. He was in one engagement under the before named officers, at, or in sight of Portsmouth. He was not wounded, but one of the officers, Captain Cunningham, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, was wounded, and one soldier was also wounded. He was engaged several times in routing the picket guard. He was Sergeant in the Company aforesaid.

That he was again drafted from the Militia as aforesaid, and from the county aforesaid, in the year 1781, under the command of Colonel Samuel Vance, and Captain Thomas Hicklin, and taken to Little York, where Cornwallace's Army lay, and was in the siege of York---at the taking of Cornwallace, and guarded the prisoners to the barracks at Winchester, Virginia, where he was discharged. That he was taken out of the Company of John Henderson, in the County of Greenbrier, now Monroe, in the State of Virginia, as a volunteer Spy in the spring of the year 1776; that he was then in his 18th year; that before entering on the duties of a Spy, he took the oath of fidelity. He spent the summers of 1776-1777-1778 and 1779 as a regular Spy in the County of Monroe as aforesaid. That he knows of no person living who could testify to his service as aforesaid. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension Roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN BRADSHAW.

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Rella Yeager

Journal of American History
Hardesty Encyclopedia
note by Rella Yeager

Any Hamilton Caldwell
Ex. Co
2400

THE HISTORIC CALDWELLS--PIONEERS OF AMERICA

The name of Caldwell is historic in America. Recent investigations reveal for it a remarkable record for patriotism and personal bravery during the Revolution and in the trying pioneer times when the States were coming into shape on new soil. From Rhode Island to Florida and through to Texas and the coast, this blood extends today, growing out of a parent stock that was staunch in its defence of Presbyterianism, friendly to education, and influential in politics.

The earliest record of the Caldwells found in the recent investigations, relate to three brothers: John, Alexander and Oliver - who were seamen on the Mediterranian in the latter part of the 14th century. The three brothers settled nearby at Mount Arid, earning the enmity of Francis I of France. After his escape from inprisonment, under Charles V of Germany, the brothers were again forced to change their location.

Going to Scotland, they purchased near Folney Frith, the estate of a Bishop named Douglas, with the consent of James Ist on condition that "the said brothers, John, Alexander and Oliver, late of Mount Arid" should have their estate known as "Cauldwell", and when the king should require, they should each send a son with twenty men of sound limbs, to aid in the wars of the king.

There is a cup preserved as heirloom , from which it is is seen that the estate took its name from a watering place. The cup represents a Chieftain and twenty mounted men all armed, and a man drawing water from a well, with the words underneath,

"Alexander of Cauldwell" - also a fire burning on a hill, over the words "Mount Arid" and a vessel surrounded by high waves.

The name of "Cauldwell" early entered the wars of the islands. Joseph, John, Alexander, Daniel, David and Andrew of Cauldwell went with Oliver Cromwell (whose grand-mother was Ann Cauldwell) to Ireland, of which he was the Lord Governor. After his promotion to the protectorate of England, they remained in his interest in Ireland until the restoration of Charles II, when David, John and Alexander fled to America. Joseph died in Ireland and Daniel remained there, but several of their children emigrated to America, settling on the James River, Virginia and elsewhere.

There is a claim that John Cauldwell did not settle in America, but it is assured that his son, John Caldwell (as the name had come to be spelled) married Margaret Philips in County Devery Ireland, where several children were born to them.

On December 10, 1727, they landed at Newcastle, Delaware, going from there to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and about 1742 to Lunnenburg, now Charlotte County, Virginia. Here they were joined by relatives forming what was known as "Caldwell Settlement" for many years. John Caldwell was the first Justice of the Peace and his son William the first militia officer commissioned by George II for that territory. He died and was buried beside his wife, in 1700. The children of these pioneer Americans were 1st William; 2nd Thomas; 3rd David; 4th Margaret; 5th John; 6th Robert; 7th James. Each of these men contributed to early American History. James Caldwell, D.D. one of the

founders of Princeton College, was killed by British soldiers at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and his descendants received, by the way of pension, Clerkships at Washington for many years. Two of his sons led in the foundation of the Liberia Colonization scheme, and gave name to Cauldwell, Liberia.

Martha, daughter of William Caldwell, became the mother of John Caldwell Calhoun, the American statesman. The whole family were distinguished for patriotism during the War of the Revolution.

Robert Caldwell was an early settler in Mercer County, Kentucky, where he died in 1806 the father of a large family, who were an honor to the State. One son, John died while Lieutenant Governor, and was buried at Frankfort where a public monument marks his life work. He gave the name to Caldwell County of which he was early settler.

Samuel Caldwell was a Major-General in the War of 1812, and the first Clerk of the Logan County Court. Both were members of the Legislature, as was Robert Caldwell, who presided in the House when the famous resolutions of 1798 were adopted.

The daughter of Robert Caldwell became the wife of O. H. Browning, Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior.

Mary, another daughter of Robert married Dr. R. C. Parmer, a well known American of his day. David Caldwell, was buried in the old church yard in Lunnenburg County and his widow with her children settled at the point marked "Caldwell Station" (near Danville) on Tilson's map of Kentucky of 1784. One of the sons was John, who married Dicey Mann and has many descendants throughout the United States.

The recent investigations prove that the Caldwells in America, whom common traditions point to a common origin and ancestry, comprise at least three distinct branches of the family, each starting from a separate emigration from Ireland.

These emigrations according to the evidence now historically recorded are:

First emigration John Caldwell of Ireland with his family, who landed at Newcastle, Delaware, December 10, 1727. Settled first in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and finally in 1742 at "Caldwell Settlement".

Second emigration: James Caldwell of County Tyrone, Ireland, with his family in 1769. With him came also his two younger brothers , John, who settled in Virginia and David who settled in the Carolinas.

Third emigration: John Caldwell of Harmony Hill, near Ballymony County, Antrim, Ireland, with his family in 1799, and 1800. They settled finally in the site of the present Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New York, with the exception of the youngest son who settled in Charleston, South Carolina. He also had two brothers who came to America; James settled in Philadelphia and Richard settled in Baltimre.

The connection and relationship between these three branches of the family has not so far as known been established by indisputable evidence.

James Caldwell, father of the James who emigrated to America in 1760, was a landed proprietor near the city of Cork in County Tyrone, Ireland and had on his estate there extensive

"linen bleaches". About all that is known of him is that on one occasion prior to his death he was visited by three men who told him they wanted "exemption money" a sort of blackmail for which he was to have protection from lawlessness, of some sort. His son James said after the men were gone, ~~He said after the men were gone, the son~~ James ~~said~~: "Father I never will pay that". He replied: "Well, my son, you will regret it if you dont."

When the father died and the son succeeded to the estate, he was called upon for the "Exemption money". He refused to pay it. The collectors bowed themselves out. It was not more than a week or two until one of the servants came in and told him that a valuable yoke of oxen had been driven over a precipice, because of this and other lawlessness and persecution he abandoned his estates in Ireland and came to America with his family in 1769. He was born on his father's estate near the city of Cork in 1724. In 1752, he married Elizabeth Alexander who was born near Cork in 1737 and is said to have been a descendent of the Bruces of Scotland and one of the same family who settled in Alexandria Virginia. At the time of his emigration, his family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth, his son John, second Anne, third Mary, fourth Sarah, fifth Frances, sixth Janet, seventh Lovely, eighth Elizabeth and ninth Jane. Tenth Samuel was born during the passage. Four more were born in America: eleventh James, twelfth Susannah, thirteenth Alexander and fourteenth Joseph.

They landed at Havre-de-Grace Maryland and moved to Baltimore, where he was a merchant. In about 1774 or 1775, he sold his business in Baltimore and moved to Western Virginia.

The family crossed the mountains and settled at Wheeling in 1772, two years before the Zanes. They took up the broad bottom lands south of Wheeling Creek, being about twelve hundred acres of the present city of Wheeling.

James Caldwell took up large surveys of land in the Ohio River Valley and lived there until his death in 1800, on Main Street of the City of Wheeling.

James Caldwell was commissioned by Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia, one of the "Gentlemen Justices" for Ohio County, Virginia, to be a member of the first Court, which then had a very extensive territory. This was the first Court in the valley of the Ohio and the first organized government west of the Alleghenies in Virginia. This Court of which James Caldwell was a member, organized the Militia and recommended the officers to the governor for commission. This Militia was engaged in defence of Fort Henry at Wheeling against British troops and Indians, and on various other military enterprises against the British and their Indian allies.

James Caldwell was a civil officer, but in that aided the Revolution, being too old to enter actively into the military service. The records of the court of Ohio County show in their service respecting militia, sufficient evidence to have subjected him to a conviction for high treason, had the Revolution not been successful. His eldest son John built Fort Henry and was wounded during one of the sieges. The father was not in the Fort but upon some property of his in what is known as the oil region in Tyler County, some forty or fifty miles from Fort Henry.

He was driven out from his plantation after one of these sieges, by one of the Girty family and a band of Indians who burned down his improvements, sending him a fugitive with his wife, who was carried behind him on a pillion. Hearing the Indians were coming, they filled a large copper kettle with silver and money and other valuables and buried it in the woods and fled to Claysville, Pennsylvania. When they returned for their valuables they could not find where the house had stood, nor any trace of their buried treasure. While they were at Claysville, their youngest son was born--Joseph.

Mr. Alfred Caldwell of Wheeling has some words given before this court by administrators or executors which made payable to sitting Justices seemed to have been printed before the Revolution as they were dated "In the ---------- year of our Sovereign Lord, King George the Third". These old rebel justices have had the words "In the year of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third" crossed out with ink and inserted in place thereof "In the .....year of the Commonwealth".

From Pennsylvania Alfred Caldwell settled at West Liberty Virginia, where his wife, Elizabeth died . He finally settled at Wheeling then called Fort Henry. The house that he built and in which he lived was torn down in 1902. The frame and some of the joists were black walnut logs and much of the timber was what is now considered very precious wood. The heavy timber was fastened together with wooden pins, and all the nails used in the house were hand-made and resembled horse shoe nails.

Alfred Caldwell was a Presbyterian but when he came to

this country there was something in the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church that he could not accept and he never would take communion with the Church, but always took communion by himself at home. He was a great grand-son of Sir James Caldwell, Baronet, who res ided at and owned Castle Caldwell on the north shores of lower Lake Erne in County Fermanagh in Ireland. The title is now in abeyance and Castle Caldwell, although still known by that name has passed into other hands than the Caldwell's; it having been inherited by some female member of the family whose descendants entirely dispensed with their patrimony. The old Castle was not a large affair, but is a picturesque ruin on the north shore of the lake.

Mr. Alfred Caldwell, eldest son, and one of his daughters, while in Europe visited Castle Caldwell in County Fermanagh, Province of Ulster, Ireland, the ancient seat of the Caldwells, and they describe the ruins as among the most picturesque and imposing that they visited while in the old world.

Sir James Caldwell was created Baronet by King William. His grand-father came with Cromwell from Ayrshire, John, born in 1753, the eldest son of James Caldwell, remained with his father in Maryland for sometime and later went to Wheeling with goods to sell to the Indians. The Indians took a great fancy to him. They put him in the creek and "washed all the white blood out of him". He had great influence over them, which he used to the advantage of the whites in their troubles with the hostile Indians. He was present at the battle of Fort Henry.

There is a tradition of woman's bravery in this battle.

The powder was stored across the road from the fort. A Miss Boggs exclaimed to the commander that a woman's life was not worth much and offered to go and bring a supply of this powder. Her persistence was such that the commander gave her authority. The Indians thinking she was only a squaw, did not molest her. She filled her apron with powder and started back with it, when it dawned upon the Indians what she was doing. They fired at her but she miraculously escaped into the fort, safe with the powder.

There is a tradition that it was a Miss Zane who carried the powder, but John Caldwell, who was present said it was Miss Boggs.

John Caldwell was at one time with McCullough when they were pursued by Indians. When they arrived at "Dug Hill" he and some others were in advance; McCullough, who was behind and close pressed by the Indians, ran his horse down a steep precipice. The Indians looked on in astonishment. When they saw that he and the horse were not killed, they declared it was a spirit and stopped their pursuit. The place was afterwards called 'McCullough's Leap'.

Colonel John Caldwell, after Braddock's defeat accompanied Colonel Moses C. Chapline, Colonel Ebenezer Zane, Major John Good, Colonel Cresap and Colonel Lawrence Washington to Ohio to guard the frontier against the French and Indians.

John Caldwell was a man of great personal influence and character. He married Jane Boggs.

Anne Caldwell was born in 1753 and was said to be the handsomest woman in Maryland. Her first husband was a Mr.

Swangenin of Maryland and her second husband was Jack Lee.

Mary Caldwell was born in 1756 and married August 31, 1775 Colonel Moses CatonChapline, of Wheeling. She was the mother of General Moses W. Chapline, aid-de-camp to General Cass of the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Josiah Fox, constructor of the first American Navy, whose historical record has been given to the Journal of American History.

Sarah Caldwell was born in 1758. She married Colonel Hughes. He owned the plantation called "The Mount" Havre-de-Grace, where he had iron works and made cannon during the war of 1812, receiving an order from the government for several. Before he had delivered the cannon the British spiked them all, which resulted in their entire loss.

Frances Caldwell was born in 1760. She married Judge McClure and lived at West Liberty, Virginia.

Janet Caldwell was born in 1762 and died young.

Lovely Caldwell was born in 1764 and married Colonel Robert Woods. She was Lovely, on account of her beauty.

Elizabeth Caldwell was born in 1765 and married a Mr. Williamson.

Jane Caldwell was born in 1767 and married Mr. John Ralph.

Samuel Caldwell was born in 1769 and married some lady whose name we did not get. He had a family, but not much was known of him.

James Caldwell was born in 1770. He became a merchant and lived at St. Clairsville, ten miles from Wheeling in Ohio and

went to Congress from that district. He was said to be the handsomest man in the state. He was President of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling and at his death left a large estate. He married Nancy Booker of St. Clairsville. His son Alfred Caldwell was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania and of the Harvard Law School. He was an old time whig and was seated by his party as Senator to the State Legislature of Virginia. In 1860, he became a Republican.

The people of Richmond, the capital of Virginia, threatened to mob him if he, a Republican, came there and took his seat in the Senate. He accepted their challenge, went to the capital, and made the first Republican s peech ever heard there.

Lincoln appointed him Consul to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands where he remained through Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations. He also became Mayor of Wheeling. He married first, Hattie Baird, and their son was Alfred Caldwell, who was born in 1884 and educated at Professor Harding's Academy in Wheeling, at Liberty Academy in Ohio County Virginia, now West Virginia, at Oahu College near Honolulu and at Yale, taking the degree of Ph.B in 1867. He studied law in his father's office, being admitted to the Wheeling bar in 1868. Alfred Caldwell went with his father to the Consulate in Honolulu in 1861. They returned to America in 1864. On his way home he stopped in Western Mexico during the struggle between the Emperor Maximillian and the Mexican patriots. In the fall of 1864 while on a visit to his brother George, an officer in General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, he was at the battle of

Cedar Creek, and saw General Philip H. Sheridan make his celebrated ride from Winchester to the front. He was clerk of the first branch of the county, of the city of Wheeling from 1868-1875; State Senator of West Virginia in 1875-1877, being a member of the court of impeachment which removed the state treasurer in 1876, and Attorney General of West Virginia two terms, 1885-1893. This descendant of the Caldwell's resided at Wheeling and practiced law. He married Miss Laura B. Goshorn in 1871.

Susannah Caldwell was born in 1772 and married a Dr. Hilliard.

Alexander Caldwell was born in 1774 and lived in Wheeling where he was a lawyer, and through Henry Clay's influence was appointed United States Court Judge. He moved to Missouri in 1818 and practiced his profession there at St. Genevieve till 1820 when he returned to Wheeling. It was after his return that he was appointed Judge. He was called the "poor man's friend". He married Eliza Halstead of New Jersey and died in 1837.

Joseph Caldwell was born in 1777, the youngest or last child of James Caldwell. He was a merchant in Wheeling until 1817, he then moved to his farm just out of Wheeling. He was also President of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank from 1841 to 1860; he married three times; first Mary Yarnell of Virginia; second Catherine R. Thompson; third, Anne E. Pugh. These fourteen children of a pioneer American have left throughout the nation thousands of descendants.

This record is evidence of the power of heredity and is here recorded for its intrinsic historical values.

—

WILLIAM HAMPTON CALDWELL, M.D.
of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

William Hampton Caldwell was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, May 10, 1858, a son of Dewitt Clinton Bolivar Caldwell, and Sarah Jane Caldwell, and a grand-son of Joseph Franklin and Ann (Tyler) Caldwell.

Dr. Joseph F. Caldwell, his grandfather, came to Greenbrier County in 1820 and in Lewisburg established the first newspaper published west of the Blue Ridge in the same year--The Palladium of Virginia. He also established the first stage lines through the state, from Lewisburg to Newbern, North Carolina and Guyandotte, and Charleston, This was in 1837 or 1838. The mails prior to that date having been carried by a man on horseback.

William Caldwell was a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1867 and introduced a bill relative to the incorporation of Lewisburg. He was Mayor of Lewisburg, President of the Board of Registration and always a citizen prominent in the interest of the town, county and state.

Dr. H. Clay Caldwell, son of J. F. Caldwell, was assistant surgeon in the Navy for several years, being promoted to full surgeon a year or two previous to his death which occurred while home on leave of absence, at the residence of his father, in Lewisburg, December 1, 1859, in the 28th year of his age. He was a young man of brilliant promise; of superior mind and an honor to his profession.

The father of William H. was also a physician, was justice of the peace, Clerk of the county court of Greenbrier County and also United States examining Surgeon for West Virginia.

William H. Caldwell, in addition to his professional duties, held the seal of Notary in and for Greenbrier County for two years. His residence is in Lewisburg District and he owns the "Stone House" at "River Dale" on the Greenbrier river--one of the finest houses built in the county, erected and owned by Benjamin Grigsby a Presbyterian Minister and pioneer of the county. A station on the Greenbrier River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is named Caldwell in honor of the Caldwells who owned the historic Stone House.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va.

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Contents: Complete statement on Jacob Warwick - The Pioneer. Gives full Warwick genealogy, stories of "clover lick" (family home); Battle Point Pleasant; Civil War history; Story of Lorenzo Waugh

Source: Price, M. J. Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County
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and was one of that county's best and most beloved citizens. He was engaged in cattle and sheep raising. He was an officer in the Confederate service, 11th Virginia Cavalry, (Bath County) and ranked among the bravest of his comrades, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, West Virginia Division, United Confederate Veterans.

Born June 30, 1843, in Bath County, Virginia, he entered the Confederate service April 17th, 1861 with Cadet Corps of Virginia Military Institute, Lieutenant Company F 11th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. He served until close of the war. Member Moffet Poage Camp U.C.V. 949 Marlinton, West Virginia. His residence was Linwood, West Virginia, where he died in 1910.

Let us remember that the Confedeate soldier fought with honor, surrendered with honor, and abided the issues with honor. After the war he came back into the Union equal with Union men. He is as loyal to the flag as Union men. The field of history is as broad as human life. Let us glean all the true gems of Southern history and place them where the world can see them, before it is too late and the romance, loyalty and great of the old South be burned in oblivion.

Colonel Gatewood married Mary Warwick, daughter of Judge James Warwick of Warm Springs, Virginia. For sometime they lived in the brick mansion at Mountain Grove, noted for its Colonial history and hospitality. They moved to their large land holdings of the Gatewood's in Pocahontas County. Mary Warwick Gatewood was so lovely both in person and character that she became a favorite in her new home.

Their daughter Mamie became the wife of Dr. William T.

Cameron, a popular physician in the vicinity of Linwood.

Their sons are Eugene and Massie, who live at the beautiful Colonial home built by Colonel Gatewood at Linwood. William Gatewood, third son, married Goldie Yeager and lived in Virginia until her death not long after their marriage. Andrew Gatewood, youngest son, married Brownie Yeager, sister of Goldie and daughters of the late Honorable Brown M. Yeager. They have made their home at Pulaski, Virginia, for many years; Mr. Gatewood being a first class mining engineer.

Mrs. Jane Gatewood's daughter Mary Jane became Mrs. Kennedy, a merchant who lived in Memphis, Tennessee, where she died of yellow fever. The other daughter became the wife of Mr. Patton of Rockbridge. Her daughters Mrs. Crockett and Mrs. Kent were highly esteemed ladies of Witheville and vicinity. Upon her second marriage Mrs. Frances Patton became the wife of General Darman, of Lexington, Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Warwick Mathews and her Descendants.

This member of Major Warwick's family was married to Sampson Mathews and for years occupied the old Warwick homestead at Dunmore. Her children were Jacob Warwick, Andrew Gatewood, Sampson Lockhart, Elizabeth and Jane.

Jacob W. Mathews resided on Sitlington's Creek near Dunmore. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John McCue of Augusta County and who is mentioned in history as a pioneer minister in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties.

There were two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Elizabeth married Captain Felix Hull of McDowell, Highland County, Virginia, who was a prominent merchant and popular citizen. He led a company of two hundred citizens into Grafton, West Virginia in May, 1861. He died in the service of the State of Virginia.

Mary married Joseph McClung of Greenbrier county, near Williamsburg. Mrs. Newman Feamster of Blue Sulphur District is her daughter. Mrs. Brownlee of Birmingham, Alabama, is another daughter.

Andrew G. Mathews married Mary W. See and lived several years at Dunmore, Pocahontas County, then moved to Pulaski County, Va. He was a ruling elder in his Church, and well known throughout the Virginia Synod. His daughter Martha married Uriah Revener, near Green Bank. Mrs. James Renick of Greenbrier County is one of his daughters.

Mrs. Ellen Snyder of Salem, Misses Elisa and Rachel Mathews at the old homestead are also daughters. Charles Mathews of

Summers County is his son. Mrs. Samuel B. Hannah of near Green Bank was a grand-daughter of Andrew G. Mathews.

Sampson L. Mathews, the third son of Mary Warwick Mathews, married Nancy Edgar of Greenbrier County. The town of Ronceverte now occupies the Edgar homestead. He was the first surveyor of Pocahontas County and a member of the Court for years. His only child Mary became Mrs. William H. McClintic. Her five sons were educated at Roanoke College. Virginia

Hunter was a prosperous citizen of Pocahontas. He met his death April, 1901, by a falling tree.

Withrow was a popular citizen of Pocahontas. George is a lawyer of Charleston. ~~He is now a Federal Judge of the South-ern District.~~ Edward resides in the State of Washington, at Seattle. He visited Alaska in 1897 in search of gold.

Lockhart was Prosecuting Attorney several times and represented Pocahontas County in the Legislature. Elizabeth married a Mr. Miller of Rockingham County, Virginia, went to Missouri and died young. Jane married Captain George Woods of Albermarle County. Her home was near Ivy Depot. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters.

Margaret Warwick See and her Family.

This daughter was married to Adam See who lived near Huttonsville, Randolph County. He was a well known lawyer and extensive owner of lands, an influential citizen and ruling elder in his Church. There were four sons and seven daughters born of this marriage. The sons were George, Jacob, Warwick and Charles Cameron. The daughters, Eliza, Dolly, Christina, Mary, Rachel, Hannah, and Margaret.

George See's daughter Georgiana, became the wife of the late Captain Jacob W. Marshall who raised and commanded an efficient number of mounted infantry for the Confederate service. He was also one of the original promoters of Marlinton, and was an active member of the Pocahontas Development Company.

P. P. Marshall, Sheriff of Randolph County; the late Dr. Ligon J. Marshall of Virginia and Cecil Marshall are his sons. Mrs. Samuel Holt and Mrs. E. I Holt were his daughters.

George See's son Adam married Dolly Crouch and lived at the old home on Elkwater, Randolph County. Their daughter Florida became Mrs. J. Calvin Price of near Clover Lick. She and her two little boys died within a few months of each other.

Jacob Warwick See married a daughter of the Rev. George A. Baxter, D. D., one of the most eminent Ministers and educators of his day and settled in Pocahontas on the property owned by Uriah Nevener. The last years of his life were spent in Tucker County, West Virginia. When more than sixty years of age he volunteered in the Confederate service and died in

Lynchburg, Virginia, in a Military hospital in 1862. His son, Rev. Charles C. S. M. See, a well known minister, was with him and had his body carried to Tinkling Springs Cemetery in Augusta County. In personal appearance, he is said to have borne a marked likeness to his grand-father and inherited his patriotic spirit along with his name.

The third son, Charles Cameron, was among the most popular and widely known citizens of his native county and a zealous Christian gentleman. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Bosworth, an eminent physician of Beverly, West Virginia.

Peter See was an influential citizen of Augusta County, and a ruling elder in the old Stone Church, is his son. Peter See's wife Mary, was a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Gamble, one of Margaret Warwick See's daughters, whose husband, Dr. Robert Gamble was a noted physician, a ruling elder in the Augusta Church.

Dolly See married Hon. John Hutton of Huttonsville, West Virginia. He was a member of the Randolph Court and a member of the West Virginia Legislature.

Christine See married Washington Ward and lived on the old See homestead, east of Huttonsville. Her sons Jacob, Renick, and Adam were all in the Confederate service. All three with their families went west. Mary See became Mrs. Andrew G. Mathews, near Beverly. Margaret See married Honorable Washington Long, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Randolph County. Hannah See became Mrs. Henry Harper near Beverly.

Rachel Cameron See was the wife of Honorable Paul McNeel of Pocahontas County. He was for years a member of the Court, Sheriff of the County, and was a member of the Virginia Convention that passed the ordinance of secession.

Their eldest son George resided near Hillsboro. He was a Confederate soldier. Andrew Gatewood McNeel raised a Company for the Confederate service. He died several years ago.

John Adam was a soldier, studied law, and died in Lexington more than twenty years ago.

Eliza, the eldest of the daughters, became the wife of Reverend Daniel A. Penick, a Presbyterian Minister in Rockbridge County. The other daughters were Mrs. Edgar Beard of Mill Point and Mrs. A. M. Edgar of Hillsboro, West Virginia.

Andrew Warwick and His Family.

Major Jacob Warwick had another son Charles Cameron, but he died while at school in Essex County, Virginia, aged fourteen. Andrew was the only son that lived to be grown and to perpetuate his father's name. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Wood of Nelson County; the second wife was a Miss Dickenson of Millboro Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Andrew Warwick's eldest son, James Woods, resided on Jackson's River on a section of the old homestead. He served a term as Judge of the Courts of Bath and Highland Counties. He received the appointment from the Virginia Legislature. He had never been a lawyer by profession, but such was his clear perception and common sense of the right thing to be done that he met the duties of his station with marked ability and very acceptably to the people. He had three sons; John Andrew was a Lieutenant in the Confederate service; received several wounds, from one of which he suffered many years. For several years he was in the west, leading the life of a frontiersman. He died in 1898.

James Woods was a soldier, a teacher, and County Superintendent of Schools in Pocahontas County.

Charles Cameron, lately deceased, was a cadet of the Virginia Military Institute, and at one time a civil engineer in the Mexican Railway service.

Judge Warwick's daughter Mary was the wife of Colonel A. C. L. Gatewood, as has been stated.

Lillie married James A. Frazier, of Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Eliza was the wife of J. W. Stephenson of Warm Springs, a

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Rella F. Yeager

Price History of Pocahontas Co and History notes of Rella Yeager taken from manuscripts prepared for book 2000

JACOB WARWICK--The Noted Pioneer
and Brave Soldier

(Second ~~and last~~ installment of Warwick History)

Mrs. James Warwick Gatewood and her Descendants.

She was the second daughter of Major Warwick and became the second wife of William Gatewood of Essex County, a near relative of President Tyler. Their home was at Mountain Grove, Bath County. Their sons were Warwick and Samuel Vance, and their daughters were Mary Jane and Frances.

Warwick Gatewood married Margaret Beale of Botetourt County, Virginia, a relative of President Madison. Their daughter Eliza became the wife of Judge James W. Warwick near Warm Springs, and Catherine became the wife of Caesereo Bias, once proprietor of the Red Sweet Springs. One of their sons, James W. Bias was a very promising candidate for the Presbyterian Ministry, and died in North Carolina, where he was spending a vacation in charge of a Church. Her daughter, Kate Bias, was a Missionary in Brazil.

Colonel Samuel V. Gatewood married Eugenia Massie, near Allegheny Falls, Virginia. He succeeded to the old Mountain Grove homestead and built the fine brick mansion there. His daughter Susan became the wife of William Taliaferro of Rockbridge County. Mary Pleasants, his second daughter, married Samuel Goode of Hot Springs, Virginia.

William Bias Gatewood, one of the sons, a prominent bus-[illegible]ss man of Loudon County, died there. Colonel A. C. L. [illegible]ood, another son, resided at Big Spring, Pocahontas County,

a lawyer and attorney for Commonwealth Bath County.

Another daughter was Mrs. Mrs. Jacob McClintic of near Hot Springs.

Andrew Warwick's second son, Jacob, married Ellen Massie of Virginia (easter part) and most of his life was spent there. He was an extensive planter, and much esteemed for his elevated character.

John Warwick, the third son of Andrew resided in Pocahontas County. As a member of the Court, School Commissioner, Assessor of lands and in other positions of trust, he was prominent as a citizen and influential. His first wife was Hannah Hoffett, the only daughter of Andrew Gatewood, of whom special mention is yet to be made. His second marriage was with Caroline Craig, youngest daughter of George E. Craig, Merchant at Huntersville, Elder in his Church and a Christian gentleman.

Miss Emma Warwick, Mrs. Ernest Moore and Mrs. Dr. Lockridge were their daughters. Their sons, John Warwick, merchant at Hinton, died in 1896, and George Warwick died at Lexington, while a student at Washington and Lee College.

Elizabeth Warwick Woods. This member of Jacob Warwick's family married Colonel William Woods near Charlottesville, Virginia. There were no children. He and his wife were kind and benevolent. A great many persons remember them for their kindness and hospitality.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va.

Title: Robert Beale - Pioneer

Author: Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Date Submitted: —— Length: 500 words

Editor ——

Status: Complete

Contents: Concise but fairly complete statement on life of Robert Beale - Pioneer, from his settlement on Elk (1827) to death (1863). Short description of his pioneer home.

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Folder: 1

Mrs F. Yeager

500

ROBERT BEALE--PIONEER

About the year 1827 Robert Beale of Botetourt County, Virginia, settled on Elk a half mile southeast of the place where Mary Gibson Chapel now stands. A bed of tansy near the roadside marks the spot where the house stood.

The house was built of hewn timbers and plank floors sawed with the whip saw by hand and was considered an excellent building at that time.

His wife was Mary Vance Poage, daughter of Major William Poague and Nancy Warwick Poague, whose home was at Marlin's Bottom. She was a lady of most excellent qualities of mind and heart. These worthy young people soon built up an attractive home in the forest, and they seemed fully contented with their surroundings.

The neighborhood was called "The Old Field Fork of Elk".

Mr. Beale was very energetic and industrious and while he owned servants, he worked with his own hands as laboriously as the humblest.

It was believed he contracted his fatal illness at a log rolling.

The Sabbath days were mostly spent in Prayer Meetings and Sabbath School, services with the families of David Gibson, David Hannah and Joseph Hannah, the near neighbors and for the most part held in his own dwelling. Ministers of the Gospel made his home their place of preaching. Dr. McElhenney, Reverends Kerr, William Campbell, pioneers of Presbyterianism

in his region, officiated at his residence and pleasant, profitable meetings were the result.

In personal appearance Mr. Beale was fine looking. His manners were those of a cultivated Christian gentleman. He was sincerely and intelligently pious and had he lived there is no estimating the influence he might have had all over our county, for he had come to stay and make this particular place his home for life.

His ideal of a home such as he desired was to have ample pastures with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses, - live removed from the extravagance and allurements of society life so termed, have books and papers and be on pleasant terms with kind and honest neighbors. His aims were rapidly materializing in the picturesque region, famed for its blue grass, fertile, heavily timbered mountains, pure streams, cool crystal springs and quiet sheltered dales.

His was the sagacity to perceive that for all the elements of true happy prosperity for new beginners, no place could excel Elk as it then was. Therefore it was a real mysterious providence that a person so much needed in our county and in such a sense, the right man in the place after his own heart, with success just in reach, should be stricken with disease, slowly pine away and die.

His death occurred in 1833. On an eminence overlooking his home, where he frequently

passed Sabbath evenings in summer with his wife and little daughters, his grave was made, and he now waits for the Redeemer to come as he has promised to do for those who love his appearing.

Mrs. Rolla P. Yeager

Rolla Yeager

From Price & History and notes of Writer.

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JACOB WARWICK - The Pioneer. To be continued & Warwick fam

Mrs. Jas. Warwick Galenwood Addison

The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta County from Williamsburg, Virginia, during colonial times, between 1740 and 1750. He was a lieutenant in the service of the British Crown, and was employed in surveying and locating land grants in Pocahontas County, which county included territory of which States have since been formed.

Lieutanant Warwick located and occupied the Dunmore property for his own use. He married Elizabeth Dunlap near Middlebrook. He was one of the English gentry whose family settled in Virginia in consequence of political reverses in England and whose history is so graphically given in "Thackeray's Virginians."

After operating extensively in lands and securing the Dunmore property in his own name, Lieutenant Warwick concluded to visit England. He never returned and being heard of no more, Mrs. Warwick settled on the Dunmore property, had it secured by deed to Jacob and afterward married Robert Sitlington, but remained at Dunmore a number of years after her second marriage.

Jacob Warwick seemed to have remembered but little of his own father, and always cherished the highest filial regard for Mr. Sitlington. When Jacob attained his majority, Mr. Sitlington moved to his own property near old Millboro, the estate now occupied by Mrs. Dickenson, daughter of the late Andrew Sitlington.

Mrs. Sitlington left a bequest of one thousand dollars to Windy Cove Church, the annual interest of which was to be paid to the pastor of that congregation. For a long time it was managed by the Messrs. Sloan; in the hands of Stpehen Porter it was finally lost through financial failure.

Upon reaching legal age and coming into possession of his estate, Jacob Warwick was married and settled at Dunmore. When it was decided that Lieutenant Warwick was dead, the grand-father of David Bell of Fishersville, Virginia, was appointed guardian of Jacob Warwick. William and James Bell were the sons of this guardian and James Bell was the father of William A. Bell and David Bell, well known citizens of Augusta County.

Dunmore was Mr. Warwick's first home after his marriage. His wife was Miss Vance, daughter of Colonel John Vance of North Carolina. He died on Back Creek at Mountain Grove, Virginia. Colonel Vance's family moved to Vanceburg, Kentucky, except Samuel Vance, Mrs. Warwick and Mrs. Hamilton. The last named was the mother of Rachel Terrel of the Warm Springs and of John Hamilton of Bath County. Governor Vance of Ohio and Senator Zeb Vance of North Carolina are of the same family connection. The Vance's were originally from Opequon, near Winchester, Virginia.

In business trips to Richmond to sell horses or cattle, Mr. Warwick formed the acquaintance of Daniel Warwick, a commission merchant, who attended to business for Mr. Warwick and thus became interested and was able to trace a common ancestry.

Mr. Warwick remained at Dunmore a number of years. His children were all born there. He owned large tracts of lands and had herds of cattle and droves of horses. His possessions on Jackson's River were purchased from Alexander Hall of North Carolina. Mr. Hall owned from the Byrd place to Warwickton. Mr. Warwick had sent out one hundred head of cattle to be wintered in the cane brakes. This herd was taken by Hall as part payment for the Jackson River lands then rated at eight pounds a head (about forty dollars). The Clover Lick lands were rented from the Lewises.

The accounts from Kentucky were so flattering that Mr. Warwick decided to settle there. He set out for the purpose of locating a new home, in a new place. The persons in advance of the party with whom he was going were killed by Indians near Sewell Mountain; when Mr. Warwick and those with him came up and saw their slain friends all returned home. Mrs. Warwick became so unwilling to leave her Pocahontas home, that her husband concluded to exchange his Kentucky possessions with one Alexander Dunlap for a portion of the Clover Lick lands. The Dunlap patent called for four hundred acres of land; the actual survey made six hundred.

There was a suit about this possession between Lewis and Dunlap. When matters became satisfactorily settled, Mr. Warwick moved to Clover Lick and lived in a row of cabins. After a few years he and Mrs. Warwick thought it might be better for their children to live on the Jackson River estate. They moved to Bath and remained there until the marriage of

their son Andrew. Upon their return to Clover Lick, the log cabins were not satisfactory for a residence and arrangements were made to build a spacious home. Patrick Bruffey was employed to prepare the material. He began work in Mr. Warwick's absence. Mrs. Warwick instructed Mr. Bruffey to hew the timbers so as to have a hall or passage. He did so. When Mr. Warwick returned and found what had been done, he was not pleased with his wife's plans and had the logs changed. Mr. Bruffey hewed the logs and dressed the plank for sixty pounds (nearly three hundred dollars) . The nails were forged by hand at the Warm Springs.

Several mounds have been discovered near Clover Lick. In searching for material for the foundation of the large new house, the builders gathered some nice stones from a rock pile. They found human remains. When Mr. Warwick heard of it, he ordered the stones to be replaced and told them to not molest anything that looked like a burial place. Greenbrier Ben often spoke of the opening of a grave in front of the Chapel; and from the superior quality of the articles found with the remains all were of the opinion it was the tomb of a Chief. Mr. Warwick directed it to be carefully closed, and the relics were not molested.

One of the main objects in having the new home so spacious was that it might be used for preaching services and there was preaching at the Warwick's new home more frequently than anywhere else in this region during a number of years.

The main route for emigration from Maryland, Pennsylvania

and other points north and northeast passed by Clover Lick to Kentucky and Ohio. As many as forty and fifty would be entertained over night, This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country. The approach from the east avoided hollows and ravines, keeping along high points and crests of ridges, so as to be more secure from ambuscades and Indian attacks. The original way out from Clover Lick, going east, after crossing the Greenbrier near the mouth of Clover Lick avoided Laurel Run, kept along the high point leading down to the river, and passed close by the McCutcheon residence. Mrs. Warwick had the first road cut out up Laurel Run in order to bring the lumber in for the new house from Wooddell's in the pine woods, now Green Bank vicinity. She gave the enterprise her personal attention.

Quite a number of interesting incidents are given by tradition illustrating the character of Mrs. Warwick. While renting Clover Lick her husband and others were making hay. A shower came up very suddenly and dampened their guns and horse pistols. Late in the afternoon the men fired them off, so as to load them with fresh charges. Some one hearing the report of fire arms, in quick succession brought word to Mrs. Warwick at Dunmore, that the Indians were fighting the men at the Lick. She at once mounted a large black stallion, put a colored boy on behind her and went at full speed; swam the swollen river in her effort to see what happened. The colored boy was old "Ben", who died at Clover Lick and is remembered by many of the older citizens.

Upon another occasion, when the Shawnees were returning from one of their raids to the east, forty or fifty of their warriors were sent by Clover Lick, it is believed to pillage and burn. A scout from Millboro warned Mr. Warwick of their movements. With about twenty others he waited for them in ambush on the crest of the mountains south of Clover Lick. The fire was effective and every man killed or wounded his victim. The Indians in their surprise hastily retreated, and were pursued as far as Elk Water in Randolph County. Upon hearing of the result, Mrs. Warwick at once followed her husband and friends, attended by servants carrying provisions for them.

She met them at the Big Spring on their return and the weary hungry party were greatly refreshed by her thoughtful preparation.

She was very pious and was a member of the Windy Cove Presbyterian Church. She never felt herself more honored than when Ministers would visit her home and preach. The visiting Minister would receive a new horse, or something else as valuable, as a token of appreciation. She was rigid in her domestic discipline. Her brother once made this remark: "Mary, I used to think you were too strict with your family, and you have been blamed for it. I see you are right. You have not a child, but would kneel in the dust to obey you. I let my children have more liberties, and they do not care near so much for me."

The Reverend Aretas Loomis came from Beverly for a time, every four weeks, and preached at the Warwick residence. Mrs.

Warwick was highly emotional and during the services often appeared very happy. As to her personal appearance she was tall, slender and blue eyes, hair slightly tinged with auburn, lithe and agile in her carriage. So she was distinguished for symmetry of person, beauty of feature and force of character, all of which she retained even to an advanced age.

She was benevolent and her kind deeds were done upon the principle of not telling the left hand what the right was doing. Persons in her employ would always be over paid.

Polly Brown, whose lot it was to support her blind mother, received two bushels of corn every two weeks and no one knew where the supply came from at the time.

Charley Collins, who was a renowned athlete and whose name was given to one of the meadows of Clover Lick, did a great deal of clearing. It was reported that he was but poorly paid, but before Mrs. Warwick was done with him, his family was doubly paid by the substantial gifts dispensed with her open hands.

It should be remembered also, that Mrs. Warwick, in her old age, gathered the first Sunday School ever taught in Pocahontas County. In the summer her servants would lift her on her horse and she would then ride about four miles to a school house near where the Josiah Friel cabin stood, now in the possession of Giles Sharp. There was no prayer, no singing. The exercises would begin about nine oclock. She would read the Bible, talk a great deal, and give good advice. The scholars would read their Bibles with her. The exercises would

close at two in the afternoon. After this continuous session of five hours, Mrs. Warwick would be so exhausted as to require assistance to arise and mount her horse. It was her custom to go to William Sharps and dine and rest awhile, then go home later in the day.

The school was mainly made up of Josiah Brown's family, John Sharp's, William Sharp's and Jeremiah Friel's. The lamented Methodist Preacher, Rev. James E. Moore, once belonged to her Sunday School and received from her his earliest religious instructions.

By common consent, it is agreed that he did more for his Church, than any two Ministers who have ever preached in this region. Not a great while before her death, Mrs. Warwick, during one of Mr. Loomis' Ministerial visits, she received the Communion; upon receiving the elements her emotions became so great that her husband and children fearing results, carried her to her own room. For four weeks she was helpless from nervous prostration. All her children from Bath and Pocahontas were sent for. She died at the ripe age of eighty years, in 1823 at Clover Lick and was buried there. There were no services of any kind in connection with her burial.

The most memorable event of Mr. Warwick's life was his being in the expedition to Point Pleasant under General Andrew Lewis. The march from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant--one hundred and sixty miles--took nineteen days. It is most probable that he was in the company commanded by Captain Mathews. This conflict with the Indians was the most decisive that had yet occurred. It was fought on Monday morning, October 10,1774.

Major Warwick's sons and daughters were all born at Dunmore, Pocahontas County. The eldest daughter Rachel, remembered when the settlers would fly to the fort near her home, when she was a little girl. The fort was near the spot now occupied by the Pritchard Mill. She became the wife of Major Charles Cameron, a descendant of the Camerons so noted in the history of the Scottish Covenanters. He was in the battle of Point Pleasant and was there called upon to mourn the death of his three brothers, slain in the conflict. In person, he was of medium stature, tidy in his dress, wore short clothes, very dignified in his manner and was never known to smile after the heart-rending scenes he witnessed at Point Pleasant. He was an officer in the Revolution and served as clerk of both courts of Bath County many years. Mrs. Cameron drew a pension of nine hundred dollars in 1858.

Major Cameron's residence was on Jackson's river, at the crossing of the Huntersville and Warm Springs pike. The two story spring house yet remains in a good state of preservation, the upper part of which he used for his office where he long and faithfully kept the legal records entrusted to his care, more than one hundred years ago.

One son, Colonel Andrew Cameron, survived him; he became a wealthy and popular citizen and represented Bath county in the Virginia Legislature. He removed afterward to Rockbridge County and resided on an estate near Lexington, so as to secure educational and social advantages for his large family of sons and daughters.

He met his death in a sad way in the town of Lexington, Virginia, where he had gone to hear something of his sons, John and Charles in the army. One of the passengers in the mail coach was a soldier with a musket. In the act of leaving the coach this weapon was discharged, the contents inflicting a would from which Major Cameron expired almost instantly.

Dr. John H. Cameron, a popular physician of Deerfield, Virginia, was his eldest son. Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. D. White and Mrs. Judge Leigh of Lexington, Virginia, and the late Mrs. A. W. Hermon were his daughters.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va

Title: James Henry Renick
Author: Rella F. Yeager
Status: Complete
Contents: Fairly complete statement on life of James Henry Renick. Gives Renick genealogy; describes stock farm on Droop Mt.

Date Submitted:
Editor

Length: 450 words

Source: Hardesty's Encyclopedia

Consultant:

Reliability: not checked

File - Biog
Folder:

Bella F. Yeager

Hardesty Encyclopedia and Notes of R. F. Yeager

JAMES HENRY RENICK

450

James Henry Renick was a prominent citizen of both Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties. Falling Springs adjoins Pocahontas county and is still so good a neighbor that she has claims on both, especially since Mrs. Renick was a Pocahontas girl.

James Henry Renick lived on the homestead farm of the Renick family, in Falling Springs district, now Greenbrier County. The land was entered and settled upon in the pioneer days of the county, by Major William Renick, who came from Augusta County, Virginia and passed the remainder of his life on the land he had redeemed from the winderness and the savage. The place is known as the "Cave Farm" and embraces nearly one thousand acres of valuable land.

Since its first settlement, it has remained in the possession of one of the Renick name. Here William Renick was born July 30, 1867. He married Rebecca Renick who was born on Muddy Creek, Greenbrier County March 25, 1791 and died March 15, 1846. Their son James Henry, subject of this sketch, was born June 17, 1818 and in Pulaski County, Virginia, June 6, 1860 he married Mary Christina Mathews. She was born in Pocahontas County (then Virginia) August 3, 1837, a daughter of Captain A. G. and Mary Jane (See) Mathews. Her father was born in Greenbrier County March 23, 1802, and her mother was born in Randolph County in Tygart's Valley, then in Virginia, January 19, 1803. Captain Mathews and his wife moved to Pulaski

county in 1852 and there both died in the year 1880, the former on May 19th and the latter on January 22nd. Mr and Mrs. Renick are the parents of: Felix Mathews, born April 14, 1861, attended Roanoke College; Mary See, July 11th, 1863 attended school at Hollin's Institute, Eliza R. January 6, 1866; James Harry, May 19, 1868, Charles Lake, May 10th, 1872, died August 16, 1875; Christina Cameron, September 1, 1874. During the Civil War Mr. Renick served in the Commissary department under Lee, buying cattle and general supplies for the army.

James Henry Renick was a brother of Franklin Andrew Renick who was one of the noted stock raisers of Little Levels in Pocahontas County. He owned a fine farm of one thousand acres lying at the foot of Droop Mountain. Mr. Renick was a noted farmer; he was the first farmer to get the modern conveniences for farming. His machinery was a show place for visitors.

He was a true type of the old Virginia gentleman, noted for his hospitality and kind words for everyone.

The family are dead all died except Mrs. Jessie Bobbett of Hot Springs, Virginia and Mrs. Lucy Leach, also of Hot Springs, and Strother Renick of Idaho.

Hardesty's Encyclopedia
... Gregory and Bill ... Gregory's notes
500

FRANKLIN ANDREW RENICK

Franklin Andrew Renick was a son of William and Rebecca Renick of Greenbrier County and was born on his fathers homestead in that county, near Falling Springs, on October 6th, 1828. Joseph and Mary (Hanna) Handley were the parents of his wife. She was born February 25th, 1839. They were married on the 20th day of May, 1857 and were the parents of nine children, as follows:

Robert Strother, Thomas Jackson, Mary Alice, Joseph William, Lucy Ellen, Jessie Margaret and Eddie. Freddie and a baby boy died in infancy.

On the first of July, 1862, Franklin A. Renick was obliged to enter the Confederate service or send a substitute. He sent a substitute. About the first of April 1864, the substitute law was repealed and Mr. Renick was compelled to enter the service and so found himself two soldiers in one service, Company E 14th Virginia Cavalry and so served until the close of the war.

He was taken prisoner September 9th, 1864 and confined in Camp Chase, Ohio, until March 17th, 1865, when he took the oath of allegiance and was released, nearly dead of starvation and disease incident to his confinement without the proper comforts of life. He saw a great deal of the inside corruption which was then disgracing the Federal Government--of medicines and food for prisoners that were

never allowed to reach their destination of prisoners in Camp Chase.

Prisoners escaping or having their exchange hurried through bribing Federal Officers and their opinion with that of all the helpless among the prisoners, was that the government thought that the cheapest way of disposing of them was by killing them.

When Mr. Renick took the oath of Allegiance a Federal Officer congratulated him upon his return to the rights and privileges of the United States Citizen, but it was some years before the so-called "loyal" citizens of his native state permitted him to exercise the right of franchise. He was in constant marching and skirmishing during his participation in the War and one heavy stampede, that of Moorefield, when with the poor fellows who formed the rank and file of the line, he fought and took his chances on death, while the General of the brigade and his staff were roystering two miles away.

Franklin A. Renick was a farmer and stock-man of Little Levels District. He owned a fine farm of one thousand acres, lying at the foot of Droop Mountain. His farm was a part of the battle ground on which the Droop Mountain fight occurred, and his house was used for a hospital by the Federal Soldiers.

Mr Renick was one of the Levels best, most prominent and prosperous citizens, a type of the Southern Gentleman, noted for his hospitality and kindness to everyone.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va

Title: Hon. William Lamb McNeel

Author: Mrs. Rella T. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 40 words

Status: Complete

Editor

Contents: Complete statement on life of Hon. William Lamb McNeel. Gives Civil War Service; facts on Cattle Girls Academy; early Pocahontas Co. histor

Source: Hardesty's Encyclopedia
Yeager, R. T. - Notes

Consultant: —

Reliability: not checked.

File - Biog

Folder:

Mrs. Nella F. Yeager

Hardesty's Encyclopedia
and R. H. Yeager's notes 400

HON. WILLIAM LAMB McNEEL

Hon. Willaim Lamb McNeel was born near Hillsbofo July 13th, 1825, a son of Abraham and Magdalene (Kelly) McNeel, now deceased, and a grandson of John McNeel the pioneer, who came to this county from Capon, Virginia (now West Virginia) about 1770 and reared his primitive log cabin now owned by his descendents. He also built the first hewed log house in the Greenbrier County (then Virginia) October 23rd. William L. McNeel married Margaret Jane Beard, daughter of Joseph and Martha Beard. She was born October, 1833, and died October 6th, 1874. They had eleven children--six girls and five boys.

At Staunton, Virginia, November 4th, 1880, William L. McNeel married Mary E. daughter of Samuel M. and Mary C. Woodward. During the last three years of the war between the States, William L. McNeel served in the Confederate Army as Captain of Company F 19th Virginia Cavalry. He was elected to the Legislature in 1863 and served two years as a member of the Virginia Legislature, (the same year that West Virginia became a State). He was a member of the West Virginia Senate--was elected for four years in 1880, ------ when the Capital of West Virginia was Wheeling, W.Va.

William L. McNeel owned large tracts of land In Pocahontas County and was one of the most successful stock raisers in the County.

Abram McNeel first married a Miss Lamb. Her brother was greatly esteemed by Abram McNeel and he named his son for him. William Lamb was a fine Artisan. The late Captain William Lamb McNeel had a clock made by him that was one of the finest specimens of its kind to be found anywhere.

The late Hon. William Lamb McNeel was a man of executive ability, an attractive personality and noted for his hospitality and public spirit. He was always interested in any plan for the upbuilding of his home county Pocahontas.

He was intensely interested in educational matters. The establishment of a school of high order in his home district known as Little Levels. He was one of the incorporators for the Little Levels Seminary for girls in the seventies, but the hard times just after the Civil War made money so scarce that after five years the school closed.

Abram McNeel's third wife was Magdalene Kelly of Monroe County. At the time of their marriage she was the widow Haynes.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog. - W. Va.

Title: John Bradshaw - The Pioneer

Author: Mrs. Rella J. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 900 words

Editor

Status: Complete

Contents: Fairly complete account of John Bradshaw The Pioneer. Bradshaw genealogy with Stories

Source: Price, M. J. Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County.
Yeager, R. J. - Notes

Consultant: ——

Reliability: Not checked

File: Biog

Folder:

Pocahontas History
Writers Notes.

Pocahontas
900

s. Rella F. Yeager
Rella F. Yeager

JOHN BRADSHAW, THE PIONEER.

In his day and generation one of the most conspicuous citizens of our county was John Bradshaw.

His residence was on the site now occupied by the "Lightner House", belonging to Amos Barlow. John Bradshaw was a native of England. Bradshaw is a historic name, readily in England--as readers of English history remember. In the year 1760 two brothers, James and John Bradshaw, came to America. James Bradshaw went to Kentucky to reside. John Bradshaw remained in Augusta County, Virginia, and married Nancy McKamie near Parnassus, and soon afterwards settled on the Bullpasture River, ten miles below McDowell, on property at this time owned by Franklin Bradshaw and the family of the late John Bradshaw, County Surveyor. Here he resided a number of years, then early in the last century came to Huntersville, Pocahontas County.

His family consisted of four sons and four daughters--Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jane. The sons were John, Thomas and William. James Bradshaw married Isabella Stevens of Greenbrier County and settled on the old homestead. John and Franklin Bradshaw, well known citizens of Highland County were her sons. Mrs. Eveline Byrd near Falling Springs, Greenbrier County, was a daughter. Captain R. H. Bradshaw, a gallant soldier who fell in the battle of Port Republic, was a grand-son of James Bradshaw.

John Bradshaw married Nancy Stevens, sister of Isabella Bradshaw and settled in the Big Valley between the Bullpasture

and Jacksons River on what is known as the Porter Place and afterwards went to Missouri.

The ladies were the daughters of Robert Stevens who owned the famous Ferry at Fort Spring over the Greenbrier River.

Thomas Bradshaw married Nancy Williams on Anthony's Creek and settled on Brown's Creek, three miles from Huntersville, on property now held by C. L. Moore. He exchanged farms with is brother William and moved to the Bradshaw place near Mill Point now owned by Lanty McNeel.

William Bradshaw was a soldier of the War of 1812. His wife was Jane Elliot Hickman, daughter of William Hickman on Back Creek who was the ancestor of the Hickman family in Bath County, Virginia. William Hickman's wife was Mary Elliott and one of her sisters was the wife of Moses Moore--hence the name Elliott used in the Moore connection.

William Bradshaw first settled near Mill Point where he lived several years, then upon exchanging places with his brother Thomas he moved to Browns Creek where he reared his family. He opened a carding machine along with his farm. The machine stood near the Dunmore road about where the Sheldon Moore Road turns off. The bales of roles were fastened with black thorns, which were gathered by the boys for a small consideration. Mr. Bradshaw finally moved to Lewis County where he died a few years since, at an advanced age. As mentioned before he was a soldier of the War of 1812 and was a good man in all the relations of life and reared a highly respectable family of eight daughters and one son. Nancy McKamie Bradshaw married Isaac Hartmen, near Greenbank. Mary Jane married Alexander Moore on Stony Creek.

Senilda Siler married Washington Nottingham of Glade Hill. Hulda Hickman became the wife of John A. McLaughlin, near Huntersville. Martha Ann married Beverly Waugh near Hillsboro. Matilda Margaret was married to the late Nicholas Linger of Lewis County. Rebecca Frances died in early youth. Rachel Hannah--the pride of the family--died at six years of age.

William James married Mary Ellen Watson in Lewsiburg and settled there. Nancy Bradshaw, daughter of the Huntersville pioneer, married Levi Cackley and lived on Stamping Creek near Mill Point.

Margaret Bradshaw, the second daughter, was married to the late John Gwin on Jackson's River, in Bath County, Virginia. Her daughter Nancy was the first wife of Squire Hugh McLaughlin late of Marlinton. Her son David Gwin married Eliza Stephenson on Jacksons River. Another son, John Gwin Junior, married Miss Gillispie, and lived near Hot Springs. Austin Gwin was her grandson. Jane Gwin, her daughter, married a Mr. Starr, an Englishman and lived at Winchester, Virginia. Elizabeth Gwin married a Mr. Givens on Jacksons River. Elizabeth Bradshaw, daughter of the pioneer, was the first wife of the late Samuel Hogsett who came from Augusta County, and was a relative of the McKamie's. He was a well known citizen, a member of the old County Court and was a Justice of the Peace. He was a large and very brave man. Mr. Hogsett lived on the farm now owned by Sherman Curry, only son of the late Hon. William Curry, who was for many years Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Pocahontas County, and who was noted for his care of the County Records during the War between the States.

Their children were John, Nancy William Perry, Josiah Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Mary, Eliza and Elizabeth.

Jane Bradshaw, fourth daughter of the pioneer married William Tallman of Greenbank and lived at the old home. Her son Colonel James Tallman, was a protege of Henry M. Moffett and was Clerk of the two Courts of Pocahontas for many years and Colonel of the 127th Regiment of Virginia Militia. He is remembered as one of the most popular and promising citizens and his sad and early death cast a gloom over the entire county.

Mrs. Tallman's second marriage was to Thomas Gammon. Their children were William John Franklin, Cyrus and Martha. William Tallman Gammon married Elizabeth Slaven and located at Huntersville and became a prominent citizen, merchant, member of the Court, promoted from Captain to Colonel of the Militia and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Martha Jane Gammon first married Amos Campbell, son of Thomas Campbell of Highland County, Virginia. Her second marriage was with Rev. J. W. Canter of the Methodist Church.

William Bradshaw was one of the most noted pioneers and business men in the early history of Pocahontas County. Mr. Bradshaw owned the lands now held by Sherman Curry and inherited from his father, Hon. William Curry; the land owned by Amos Barlow that is held by William J. McLaughlin, the site of Huntersville and from the James Sharp property on Browns Creek to Dilley's Mill. He donated and deeded the site for the public buildings of Pocahontas County without reservation.

In a lottery venture he drew a prize of ten thousand dollars which made him one of the money kings of his time. He had a striking personality, was large and portly; scrupulously

neat in his dress. He used a crutch ornamented with silver mountings. His manners were thoseof an elegant gentleman of the old school.

He was drafted for service in the Revolutionary War, near its close and was at Yorktown. He died suddenly in 1837. His grave is marked by the wild cherry tree in the old Huntersville Cemetery that is said to be growing directly over his grave.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Bray - W. Va.

Title: David Hannah

Author: Rella 7. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 130 words

Editor

Status: Complete

Contents: Complete statement on David Hannah Family in Poca Hontas County; description of "The Magic Circle" of strange grass planted by Indians.

Source: Price, M.J. Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County
Rella 7. Yeager's notes.

Consultant:

Reliability: not checked

File- Bray

Folder:

Rella F. Yeager From writer's notes and part from Price History 1300

David Hannah Hannah family

We will turn back for more history of David Hannah, continued the pioneer citizen of the Hannah's who was the son of David Hannah, Senior, and the progenitor of the Hannah's--one of the oldest in Pocahontas County.

David Hannah married a Miss Gibson who was reared in Augusta County and they settled at the mouth of Locust Creek, soon after the Revolutionary War. He had some practical knowledge of medicine and did a good deal of practice in frontier times. Dr. Hannah and his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Hannah had ten children, six daughters and four sons.

Ann became Mrs. Joseph Oldham.

Lucinda became Mrs. William Oldham. Their homes were near the source of Locust Creek.

Mary Hannah married John Mollohan and lived in Webster County

Elizabeth Hannah married William Bennett and lived in Harrison County.

Jennie Hannah married Samuel Whiting and lived on Droop Mountain where the Whiting family lived. Her son Ebenezer Whiting married Sallie McMillion and lived on the Whiting homestead.

Nancy Hannah married James Cochran and lived near the Greenbrier County line.

William and John Hannah died in youth.

Joseph Hannah married Elizabeth Burnside, on Greenbrier River and settled on Elk where his son John Hannah lived.

David Hannah Junior married Margaret Burnside on the Greenbrier River, east of Hillsboro, a daughter of John Burnside who married Mary Walker of Augusta County. Her family and the family of General J. R. Walker of Wytheville Virginia are closely related. He was one of the last Commanders of the Stonewall Brigade.

David Hannah, Jr. settled on Elk and reared a large family of sons and daughters.

Isabelle Hannah was married to John Varner and settled at Split Rock, a few miled down Elk.

Elizabeth Hannah married M. J. VanReenen who was a native of Holland. His fathers family was attached to a band of Holland emigrants who were induced to colonize on Laurel Run in 1842 by a New York Minister, Schemerhorn. The Highlands of Pocahontas were not congenial to persons from a populous Holland City in the Netherlands and after grievous privations the colony disbanded. Some went west, others remained in Pocahontas and are excellent people. The Stultings came in this band. This family deserve special mention. They were natives of Holland and to escape religious persecution, braved the perils of crossing the Ocean in the rude vessels of that time. They were a very religious people. The Eldest son, Cornelius, was educated for a Presbyterian Minister but the Civil War came on and after its close he realized the great need of teachers and he became one of our best and most noted teachers. He taught the first public school in the renowned old Brick Academy. Mrs. Carrie Stulting Sydenstricker,

his sister, gave her life as a Missionary in China, being sent as a member of the Oak Grove Church, in Hillsboro.

William Hannah, one of the twins born to Mr. and Mrs. David Hannah, married Catherine Rhinehart of Randolph County.

Eugene married Jennie Kellison.

Joseph Hannah, the other twin son of the pioneer, married Elizabeth Cool, of Webster County and lived in that County yet. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. Va.

Title: Valentine Cackley, Pioneer

Author: Mrs. Rilla T. Yeager

Date Submitted: —

Length: 80 word

Status: Completed

Editor

Contents: Fairly complete account of Valentine Cackley - the Pioneer. Gives genealogy from 1778. Stories of descendants in Pocahontas County.

Source: —

Consultant: —

Reliability: not checked

File: Biog

Folder: 1

Mrs Rella Yeager Hillsboro Berry Preahoritas 800

VALENTINE CACKLEY, Pioneer.

During the last century but few names have been more familiarly known in our county, before and since the organization, than the Cackleys. The ancestors of this relationship were Valentine Cackley Senior and Mary Frye, his wife, from the lower valley not far from Winchester at Capon Springs. They located at Mill Point about 1778. These worthy people were of German descent. The original name was Keckley and came to be spelled Cackley by the way it was pronounced.

Their sons were William, Levi, Joseph, Valentine and Benjamin, and their daughters were Alice, Mary, Anne and Rebecca--six sons and four daughters.

Alice, the eldest daughter became the wife of the late Samuel M. Gay who resided on the farm now held by the heirs of the late George Gibson on the Greenbrier River above Marlintontwo miles. Mr. Gibson was her grandson. Mrs. Gay was a very estimable person and the story of her life would make thrilling reading.

Mary Cackley was married to Willette Perkins and went West.

Ann Cackley became the wife of Thomas Hill.

Rebecca Cackley was married to John Ewing. Her family went to Ohio. She was the mother of eleven sons. The youngest was named Eleven Ewing. It is believed that the famous Tom Ewing, statesman and orator, and as such was the pride of Ohio in his time, was of this family.

Levi Cackley married Nancy Bradshaw, daughter of John Bradshaw, founder of Huntersville, and settled on Stamping Creek where some of his worthy descendents yet reside. Jacob, Levi and William were the names of his sons. Rev. A. M. Cackley D.D. of the Baltimore Conference was a grandson.

William Cackley, son of Valentine Cackley, married Jennie Gay, daughter of Robert Gay and first settled on the property now owned by Robert Gay and first settled on the property now owned by Mathews Ruckman near Mill Point and also operated a store. Having sold his farm to the late D. L. Ruckman he moved his family to a farm on Cumming's Creek, near Huntersville, where he resided for many years, farming and merchandising and in public office. A singular occurrence was connected with this removal to Huntersville. Mrs. Cackley had become tired of her flock of pigeons and tried to leave them back but to her surprise the pigeons were on the oak tree near the dwelling the next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Cackley were the parents of five sons and four daughters. Robert, Claiborne, Frye, Davis and John; Mary, Leah, Hannah Ann and Sarah Jane. Mary became the wife of J. J. Clark, merchant from Staunton. Leah became the wife of John Hogsett and lived on Elk. Hannah married William Floyd and lived at Sutton, Braxton County.

William Cackley was a Captain in the War of 1812. His kindness to his company endeared himself to the soldiers and their friends and gave him great popularity. He was a Jacksonian Democrat; went several terms to the Legislature; was Sheriff of the county.

Late in life he moved to Illinois where those of his family who still survive, live.

Valentine Cackley Junior married Mary Moore from Eastern Virginia. Their daughter Caroline was the first wife of Harper McLaughlin, and their son, William H. Cackley, once a prominent citizen of Pocahontas moved to Ronceverte and engaged in the mercantile business and died there. His widow survives him at the old home in Ronceverte.

Valentine Cackley took the census for Pocahontas County in 1840. He had the lower mill erected at Mill Point which was purchased by David McCarty and a "carding machine" added. McCarty sold the mill to Uriah Bird . Mr. Bird sold to Mr. Hogsett and his daughter owns the mill.

Joseph Cackley owned the upper mill and after selling out to Sampson Mathews he migrated to Ohio, married and settled there.

Benjamin Cackley stayed awhile on his share of the homestead known as the Lee place and sold out to his brother Joseph and went to Jackson County, Ohio.

The youngest son of Valentine Cackley Senior, was named Jacob. He was fond of athletic sports and over-exerted himself which caused internal injuries and he died from the effects.

Valentine Cackley, the pioneer, accumulated an immense landed estate. His home was about the location occupied by Lanty McNeel's res idence. It seems at one time to have been within the limits of the fort. The Mill Point Fort was

was about where the garden is now. Persons living yet have seen relics picked up by parties working in the garden. He encouraged and promoted useful industries. A first class mill for the time, was built; a tannery project; a tilt hammer started and a store carried on, While the venerable pioneer could over look a wide prospect from his home, and while he was not quite "The Lord of all his eye could survey" yet he could lay claim to a goodly portion of what was in sight--east, north north and west of Mill Point.

The name of this good old pioneer is worthy of remembrance, for he left a very important and influential part of our County much better off that it was when he settled in it.

Ella F. Yeager

HISTORY OF THE HANNAH'S (Continued) furnished

John Burnside Hannah married Margaret McClure and located on the Old Field Fork of Elk River. They had a family of ten children. Mary, Samuel David, William Boude, Wallace, (who died while young) John Ellis, Nancy Ivie, Viola, Edgar Russell and Lena. Mary also died while young.

David hannah, the third of the ancestral name, married Rebecca Moore, daughter of Isaac Moore of Edray. The names of his children were: James Joseph, Mary Margaret and Julia. The old soldier worked hard in building up his home and the privations he and his family had to endure would seem unbearable now. He was a kind man and always hospitable, ready to share the last he had with the visitor that might want shelter and food.

He was highly esteemed by his neighbors. He was buried in a beautiful spot hear his home under the green sod his own hands had helped to clear away.

JOSEPH HANNAH

Among the early settlers of the Elks region was Joseph Hannah, a son of David Hannah, who lived at the mouth of Locust Creek. He married Elizabeth Burnside and early in the century settled on the Old Field Fork of Elk. His home was on Mill Run. This vicinity was a place of interest and importance in prehistoric times. It was an Indian trail and, it seems to have been from Clover Lick up the Creek, to Thomas' Spring, thence over the mountain

crossing near Clark Rider's farm then down by James Gibson's to Elk. Here is the magic circle.

The Indian from all that remains of his former presence never occupied this region or any part of Pocahontas County as a permanent home. It was occupied as a temporary resort in late spring, summer and early autumn. At Clover Lick, Marlinton and Old Field Fork of Elk are found the most that now remains of Indian temporary homes. The most interesting trace of this kind in question is found in a meadow near the Gibson farm on Old Field Fork of Elk River twelve miles from Marlinton. This meadow was cleared about seventy-five years ago by William Gibson and takes the place of one of the thickest patches of laurel and alder brush that the late William Gibson says he ever worked in all his life.

(The magic circle)

After it was cleared and put in meadow a circle appeared about 132 feet in diameter formed of a strange grass that grows and has not been seen anywhere else. This circle is formed of figures representing rattle snakes-- in the act of mutually swallowing each other---one figure--- the yellow rattler symbolizes light, the black rattler typifies darkness, both combined represent the succession of night and day and illustrates the Indian idea of TIME that mysterious something that gives and takes life, having the power of life and death.

Here the hunters would assemble to invoke the favor of the mighty mysterious Deity upon whom the contemplated

pursuit of game, so essential to their subsistence depended.

With the pioneers, homes were ~~that~~ what they wanted, where fathers and sons could be settled in communities. They desired social comforts and advantages of intelligent Christian Worship and securing these, their hopes and aspirations seemed realized. The "Magic Circle" is still to be seen on the Gibson farm on Elk but it seems to be growing dim--in other words leaving or wearing out. Nearly a mile further down was the encampment where about two acres of ground had been cleared of trees for camp fires and this was the "Old Field" that gave this branch of Elk its name; and was the first piece of ground planted by Joseph Hannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannah reared a large family of industroius children. David Hannah, sone of the "Old Field" pioneer narried Hester Sicafoose. Their children were Sarah, who married Silas Sharp, Jane Hannah, daughter of the pioneer married Joseph Barlow. Elizabeth married Dr. Addison Moore. Mary Hannah married Henry Buzzard. Joseph Hannah was a man of attractive personality.

His memory was so retentive that he could remember whole chapters in the Bible that he had committed to memory in the early life; he could recite the Scriptures for hours at a time, having a special preference for the historical narratives of the patriarchs and the wanderings

of the Israelites and conquest of the Promised land under Joshua. When a very old man Mr. Hannah wore his gray hair combed back and plaited in a cue that hung down between his shoulders.

Before retiring he would repeat a hymn, then sing the hymn; he then knelt in prayer and poured out his full heart in humble, trusting prayer in the tone of a loving trusting child to a kind and more loving father.

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Ella F. Yeager
Bella Yeager

Space History and notes from Slaven family

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JOHN SLAVEN - Pioneer

One of the notable families in our local annals was the Slaven's, whose ancestor was John Slaven, who came from Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century. He first settled in Rockingham County, then came to Highland County, Virginia, and located at Meadow Dale on property that is now held by Stuart Slaven. His wife was a Miss Stuart.

In reference to John Slaven's sons:

Henry and Reuben went to Ohio and settled in the great Sciota Valley.

Daniel Slaven located his home on Clinch River, Tennessee.

Isaiah Slaven married Martha Stuart and went to Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1792, about the time the state came into the Union, and settled at Mount Sterling.

William Slaven settled in Smith County, Tennessee.

Stuart Slaven remained on the homestead. His wife was a daughter of Jesse Johnson. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his time.

Stuart Slaven's children were Reuben, (for so many years one of the leading citizens of his county, and perhaps celebrated more marriages than any magistrate that ever held office in his section) William, Stuart, Nellie (who became Mrs. Adam Lightner) Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Sallie (who was Mrs. Alexander Gilmore) Rachel, (who became Mrs. Given and went west) and Mrs. Matilda Wade.

Margaret Slaven married Benjamin B. Campbell. Her daughters are Mrs. S. P. Patterson and Miss Mattie Campbell, of Huntersville; Stuart Campbell of Belington, Brown Campbell late of Monterey, Virginia and Luther Campbell of Dunmore, Pocahontas County, are her sons.

John Slaven, son of John from Tyrone, Ireland, was twice married. The first wife was a Miss Wade. There was one son, John Slaven, who never married. The second marriage was with Elizabeth Warwick, a sister of Andrew and William Warwick on Deer Creek. Not long after this marriage he settled on the head of Greenbrier river and he is the ancestor of the Pocahontas branch of the Slaven family. By the second marriage there were five daughters and two sons.

He was a man of remarkable muscular powers and was a Revolutionary veteran, a noted hunter and trapper. He had thrilling descriptions to give of the many engagements he passed through; the hazardous risks he ran, and the privations he endured in the service of his country.

He lived to be an old man and in reference to his children we give the following:

Sallie Slaven became Mrs. Dinwiddie, and lived at the head of Jackson's river; then went to Hardin County, Ohio.

Priscilla Slaven became Mrs. Joseph Wooddell of Green Bank, Pocahontas County, and lived in Pike County, Ohio.

Anna Slaven married Patrick Bruffey, and lived near Green Bank on property occupied by John Nevener. Patrick Bruffey was a very useful and prominent citizen; a skilled

workman in stone, iron and wood; and filled most of the official positions in the gift of the county.

Mary Slaven became Mrs. John Wooddell, near Green Bank. Mrs. M. P. Slaven, Hon. W. J. Wooddell and J. S. Wooddell Esquire were her children.

Margaret Slaven became Mrs. Samuel Ruckman.

Willaim Slaven, son of John Slaven the pioneer, was born July 6, 1798 and was married in 1819 to Margaret Wooddell at Green Bank. She was born June 27th, 1800. They had six sons and two daughters. Their names were Charles, who died in California; when so many went to get gold. William Patrick, James Cooper, Henry, Nathan - a Confederate soldier, killed at Fort Donelson and Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Osborne of Gilmer County, West Virginia.

William Slaven's second marriage was with Nancy Cline of Lewis County and there were five daughters and four sons by this marriage. Mary, Sarah, Caroline, Martha, Lucy, Frank, Lanty, Roland and Perry. William Slaven's descendants (most of them) live in Jackson, Wirt, Lewis and Gilmer counties and are reported to be prosperous and good citizens of that part of West Virginia.

While living in Pocahontas County, William Slaven was a man of prominence - a member of the Virginia Legislature, Magistrate and Assessor. He concluded to move to Lewis county after years spent in Pocahontas County. Assisted by John Wooddell, hos household goods were carried over Cheat Mountain to Lawyer Lee's near Huttonsville, on pack horses, there being

only a bridle path at the time. He lived awhile on Leading Creek, Lewis County; then went to Wirt County, near Burning Springs and finally to Jackson County, a short distance from Ravenswood. In his new places of residence, after leaving Pocahontas, he was honored with places of trust, served as magistrate and deputy sheriff which at that time meant the active duties of sheriff. He was an efficient, trustworthy business man.

Jacob Slaven, son of the pioneer of that much named region--Head of Greenbrier, Upper Tract, Traveler's Repose--married Eleanor Lockridge, daughter of Lanty Lockridge Senior on Knapps Creek. They passed most of their lives on the head of the Greenbrier in a widely known and attractive home. In their time there was much travel along the road--the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike. The most of communication between the western and eastern parts of Virginia was by this route . Governor Joe Johnson and Stonewall Jackson stopped over here to enjoy trout and venison.

Everything seemed prosperous and pleasant with Jacob Slaven until the terrible ravages of war laid his home in ashes and exiled the happy inmates. The family were eight daughters and four sons.

Harriet, who was much admired for her personal attractions, married Patrick Gallaher and went to Missouri.

Elizabeth was married to Colonel William T. Gammon, a citizen of prominence. She lived at Odessa, Missouri.

John Randolph Slaven, late of Huntersville, married Margaret Woodell.

Lanty Lickridge Slaven married Isabella Burner, and settled on Back Allegheny, where his wodowed wife with her sons Jacob, Charles and Gratz resided.

Mary P. Slaven was married to Jesse B. Slaven at Meadow Dale, Virginia, where she died.

Warwick Slaven married Mary Riley and lived near Green Bank.

Martha Slaven married J. T. Hogsett and lived near Mill Point, this county.

Eleanor Slaven was first married to Washington Arbogast. He died in 1864 of wounds received in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. Her second marriage was to William Brown. They lived at Green Bank.

Margaret married J. H. Patterson and lived at Marlinton. Mr. Patterson was clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county for a number of years. He was a Confederate soldier from start to finish and shared the perils of those who were first in battle and last in retreat.

Sarah Slaven was first married to Peter H. Slaven and lived at Monterey, Virginia. Their son Emmet lives in Nebraska. Her second marriage was with Arista Hartman. They live in Kansas.

Winfield T. Slaven married Nannie P. Ruckman and lived near Marlinton

It is interesting to note that Eleanor and Margaret were twins. Mildred and Alice were also twin sisters.

John Slaven and wife, the ancestral pioneers, had their home on the beautiful banks of the upper Greenbrier, had a

married life of over fifty years.

It would be well could their graves be identified. The story of their lives helps us very much toward a proper understanding of what it cost to make it possible for the comforts that gladden our lives.

PIONEER FAMILIES

EARLY LIFE AND OCCUPATIONS

The men and women who crossed the mountains to find homes of their own in the wooded valleys of Pocahontas County sentenced themselves to an existence of great rigor and hardship. They obtained their homes, to be sure, but that initial achievement probably was the easiest part of the battle. Life during the first years in the new land was a relentless struggle against the constant threats of starvation, disease, and the counter attacks of resentful savages.

The home was the center of all the pioneer's thoughts and activities. There were no trades nor industries that were not a part of the home life. The ambition of land-hungry men to see broad acres on every side precluded the development of community life and shut each household off into a world of its own. Within this self-imposed prison the frontiersman labored and dreamed of a day when he might ride proudly as one of the landed gentlemen of the new country.

The size and comfort of the pioneer home was limited not by the desires or needs of the family so much as by the skill and manpower available. The men frequently went out alone or in small parties to prospect for their farm sites. The cabins they built were the products of forest trees and their own strength and skill with the few tools which they brought with them. Logs were notched so that they fit together without any other fastening. To form a roof, clapboards about four feet long were split from red or white oak and laid across the rafters. Since nails were a luxury even in the eastern settlements, the clapboard roof was held in place by the weight of long poles,

lashed to the eaves. The superstitious were always careful to lay the roof in the light of the moon since one laid in the dark of the moon was sure to be ruined by warping of the boards.

Windows presented a serious engineering problem. Not only did they weaken the walls but they made the house less impregnable to Indian attack. Greased paper was the only glazing material available. Consequently many of the early cabins had no windows or were simply fitted with small loopholes between the logs. Moss and mud were used to caulk the chinks. However moss proved to be such a popular nesting place for mice and assorted vermin that its use was soon discontinued. The fireplace and chimney were frequently built of sticks heavily plastered with mud. Such a makeshift was usually replaced with stone after the family had become established.

Floors in the new homes were of clay or sand. Later the more progressive settlers installed rough puncheon floors. A novel arrangement was that in the Gibson cabin on Elk. A puncheon floor about 12 inches above the ground level covered all but the area surrounding the fireplace. This eliminated a serious fire hazard and provided a bench on which members of the family could sit about the fire.

Such casual disregard of formal furnishings was general along the frontier. To bring furniture across the Alleghenies on pack horses was impractical if not impossible. Leather thongs stretched over a rough frame made a satisfactory bedstead. Those who had not brought feather ticks slept on straw or pine boughs. Other furniture was generally limited to home-made shelves and benches.

Cooking was done in cast iron pots in the fireplace during the seasons

when outside fireplaces could not be used. This was but one of the countless duties of the pioneer housewife. Besides keeping the house, caring for the children, and helping with the farm work the wife and her older children had the task of providing clothing for the family. Cloth from the store was an almost unknown article. Every girl on the frontier was of necessity acquainted with the use of the spinning wheel, the loom, and various other implements for converting wool and flax stalks into cloth.

A choice bit of ground on each farm was reserved as the flax patch. The ripened stalks of flax were pulled by hand and subjected to three or four weeks of drying and weathering in an open field. The raw material was then stored until the frost of approaching winter had freed all hands from more immediate tasks. By means of the breaker, the scutching knife and the hackle, the woody part of the stalks was crushed and combed from the linen fiber. The course "tow" was woven into work clothes, grain sacks, and other articles subject to heavy wear. The finer linen was reserved for better clothing and household linens. The entire process, from planting to completion of the garment, took place within the limits of the individual homestead.

The ash hopper to be found outside the door was probably West Virginia's first chemical plant. The hopper was constructed by placing boards in a split log to form a V-shaped trough which was lined with straw. Ashes from the fire were placed in the trough, and one of the children would be assigned the task of pouring a little water over the mass each day as the time for the annual soap making approached. In seeping to the bottom of the trough the water developed a strong solution of lye which, when boiled with the yearly hoarding of fat and grease, provided soft soap. Although this product

could not claim the virtue of mildness, it served as a toilet soap as well as for laundering and all other cleaning purposes.

Mrs. Mildred Shinaberry, who died in 1936 at the age of 93, loved to tell of the washday trials of the early Pocahontas housewife. Clothes were originally washed at the nearest creek and pounded clean on a flat rock. As the settlements grew and skilled coopers moved in many families allowed themselves the luxury of wooden tubs. During Mrs. Shinaberry's youth some inventive genius originated a washboard which was simply a smooth plank in which horizontal grooves were cut. However, Mrs. Shinaberry and many of her neighbors scorned this threat to the honesty of their labors and continued to use their hard-worked knuckles. The daughters of the family soon obtained one of these home-made miracles, and, in 1900, Lucy, the youngest, became the owner of one of the first factory-made boards in the neighborhood.

The difficulties attached to laundering and bathing together with the absence of knowledge of sanitation made such practices much more infrequent than is now considered essential. Besides, in the minds of many such extreme cleanliness was not only a waste of time but was quite dangerous as well. Older residents of the Greenbrier Valley knew quite well that anyone foolish enough to bathe his body or his head during the cold months from October until April deserved the inevitably fatal results of such an undertaking.

Though bacteria and other germs were yet to be recognized, the ills of the human body held an important place in the minds of our first settlers. Disease and injury frequently meant a major calamity in the remote communities with no doctor this side of the eastern settlements. The beams of

almost every cabin were hung with numerous herbs having real or imagined healing powers. There was hardly a man who had not performed some crude surgical operation at some time upon either his family or his live stock. "Yarb" doctors and midwives were numerous. Mrs. Diana Saunders of Dry Branch is still remembered as one of the colorful members of this group. In his History of Pocahontas County, Dr. Wm. T. Price relates a typical anecdote of Granny Saunders. He relates that when he was about six weeks old he suffered such a severe attack of whooping cough that he was actually believed dead. Granny Saunders came to the Price home, dashed the apparently lifeless body into a tub of warm water and pierced his body between the shoulders with a razor. She inserted a goose quill into the chest cavity through this opening and blew through the quill until the infant was once more breathing for himself. Granny Saunders, "Aunt Teenie" Moore of Knapps Creek, and countless other pioneer women of the county did much to relieve the suffering of their neighbors. Thomas Bradshaw, son of the pioneer of Huntersville, and John McNeil of Dry Creek administered aid in the form of hot baths, bleeding, and practiced pharmacy according to the dictates of the so-called "botanical school." Also in this group was David Hannah of the Old Field branch of Elk, who is thought to be the first of these forest-wise practitioners to live in lower Pocahontas. No matter how dubiously their methods are regarded today, these people played an important role in the development of the Greenbrier country.

Forerunner of the doctors of medicine was Dr. Tacy who lived near Greenbank in 1830. Dr. Tacy had a favorite tale of service in Napoleon's army which rivals that of Granny Saunders. His most intricate piece of

surgery, he claimed, was performed upon a French soldier who had been shot through the stomach with a heavy ball. Observing that he must act quickly to save the man, Dr. Tacy ordered a sheep and proceeded to substitute the sheep's stomach for that of the soldier. The story continues that the operation was a complete success save that the patient entertained an overwhelming appetite for grass and other green forage for the rest of his days.

First graduate in medicine to locate in Pocahontas was Dr. George B. Moffett who came to Huntersville in 1843. Dr. Matt Wallace began practice at Mill Point in 1858, Dr. John Ligon settled at Clover Lick, and Dr. S. P. Patterson arrived in Huntersville at the close of the War between the States.

To survive in the early days of the county meant that every member of the family must work hard, days upon end without rest, at the numerous tasks about the farm. Technical skill and scientific methods were not in the vocabulary. Physical strength, disregard for bodily discomforts, and an agile brain trained by experience were the attributes of the successful pioneer. The weak died, for there was little pampering to prolong their lives. The importance placed on physical excellence is reflected in the prominence of such young men as Lewis Collins, Andrew Edmiston, and Thomas Johnson. These men were the heroes of their day not because of brilliant achievements in some science or art but because they could hit harder, shoot straighter, or carry a heavier weight than their neighbors. Edmiston cherished his reputation so much that when Johnson challenged his title as a champion fighter he could not rest until he had walked 15 miles to Johnson's home, knocked out the ambitious contender, and walked home again with a sprained shoulder that bothered him the rest of his life.

Through the worn law of survival of the fittest this physical stamina extended to the women and children as well. Children were considered the "Lord's will." Though there is, no doubt, considerable truth in the belief that large families were wanted to do the farm work, it is more probable that this fatalistic acceptance is largely responsible for the unbelievable size of many families of the early nineteenth century. For every woman who lived to the advanced ages acclaimed by historians, there were dozens of women who died at an early age from overwork and continuous childbearing. Families of less than five or six children were considered quite small. Clark McCloud was the father of 21 children, and Timothy McCarty trailed this record with 20. Each of these men was married twice. Largest family of one couple on record was that of Clark and Phebe Mann of Indian Draft who had 17 children, 16 of whom lived to adulthood. William and Nancy Wilson Hanlon were the parents of nine daughters and seven sons; Samuel and Ann McGuire Waugh, early residents of The Hills, had nine sons and five daughters; Jacob and Mary Brown Waugh had 15 children of whom five lived to adulthood. Diphtheria, dysentery and countless other diseases took their toll, often wiping out entire families.

In their activities the children were but miniatures of their parents. The boys helped clear the fields and tend the crops while their sisters learned to cook, spin, sew and care for the younger children. Play was an avocation instead of the primary activity. Children learned to meet emergencies. The home of William McClellan of Stone Creek caught fire one Sunday while the adults were attending church. John, the eldest son, was about eight years old; Lawrence, the youngest, was two. John herded the younger

children to safety only to discover that Lawrence was still asleep in the burning house. He dashed back and retrieved the baby from a mass of flame which left both of them scarred for the rest of their lives.

Prior to the time of the War between the States the children had little education other than the small amount which they received at home. Among a goodly portion of the people there was a distrust of too much formal education. Those who sat about and read rather than busying themselves with some manual task were rightly considered out of step with the era. The first schools were supported by the more ambitious and well-to-do families. School was held in one of the homes or in an abandoned cabin or shed. The teacher boarded around among the scholars, receiving little remuneration in addition to their room and board. The education of the teacher was frequently of the most informal nature. Many were persons who simply had access to a library and read until they felt that they had mastered the elementary subjects. William Baxter of Edray, born in 1808, was the son of Col. John Baxter, owner of the largest library in the vicinity. The younger Baxter studied the contents of the hundred or more volumes on the three R's, religion, and allied subjects and ventured forth to become one of the most popular of the early pedagogues.

Reading material was limited in variety as well as quantity. The Bible, a few elementary text books and some religious works constituted the average collection. The Presbyterian and Methodist circuit riders brought in a large part of this material. The will of John Young, dated in 1843, lists a representative example of the libraries of the period:

"To my son John Young, the 1st. and 3rd. volumns of Clark's Commentary,

also 1st. and 3rd. vols. of Wesley's Sermons. To my daughter Jane Cochran, Woods Dictionary in two volumns, Simpsons Plea for Religion, and Fletcher's Appeal to Matter of Fact and Common Sense. To my daughter Sarah Ann Young, 2nd. volumn of Clark's Commentary. To my daughter Martha Adkison, the 4th. vol. of Clarks Commentary. To my son Andrew Young, the remaining part of all of my printed books either now in my possession or loaned out to my neighbors."

William R. Moore appears to have been a scholar of his day. A bill of sale drafted in his name in 1865 includes: "Key to Ray's Arithmetic, Grammar, McGuffeys Third Reader, Ray's Algebra, Natural Phillosaphy, Conquests of the Bible, Medical Chemistry, Speller and Definer, Davies Surveying, Mitchels Geography, Phillosaphy and History, Walkers Dictionary, Tradesmans Companion, Mechanics Companion, One lot of books and pamphlets."

More important than formal education was practical experience in farming and household arts. The young folk of Pocahontas married at an early age in the pioneering days. Financial status was of little consequence. Establishment of a new home cost little but labor and hardihood in the face of adversity, traits in which the pioneer youth had been conditioned since childhood.

Announcement of a wedding was the signal for a wholesale turnout of the entire neighborhood. The struggling frontiersman and their families eagerly grasped such opportunities to break away from their ceaseless labor and join in the exciting festivities. The wedding day was more like a festival day at the county fair. Women talked and cooked and talked while the young men exhibited their prowess in weight lifting, wrestling and general rowdyism. Those possessing horses often indulged in a wild steeple chase-

treasure hunt in which a hydrocarbonous lady known as "Black Betsy" awaited the riders at the end of the trail.

Hoarded linens and fine linsey dresses and shirts were the order of the day. In the evening young and old joined in the jigs and square dances. The local fiddlers dusted off "The Forked Deer," "Tug Boat," "The Lost Girl", "Sourwood Mountain," "Washington's March," "Cluck Old Hen," "Turkey in the Straw," and so many of the other old tunes that even the most tireless of the young bloods would finally stagger from the floor in a bedraggled state of exhaustion. Meanwhile the new and old songs were echoing from the moon-lit hillsides: "Oh, Susanna," "Barbara Allen," "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," and "Old Dan Tucker" maintained long-run popularity records.

The setting up in housekeeping of the new couple was likewise a community affair. The groom's neighbors joined him in building a cabin and barns far more comfortable and substantial than the first settlers had been able to piece together through months of unaided, back-breaking struggle. His only obligation was a return of like service upon call. In like manner the now famous husking bees, quilting parties, and harvest armies grew, combining the efficiency of coordinated labor with social gratification of people scattered among the lonely mountains.

Life in Pocahontas remained a constant fight against the wilderness even after the loose-knit communities became fairly well established. Summer was quite often a short-lived visitor in the high, cool valleys. Within the memory of people still living it was a rare and gala occasion when corn ripened before the advance frosts of winter settled upon it. Lack of adequate farm implements left the farmer little more advanced than the Indian

in his methods. Fields were cleared by cutting out the trees and brush by hand. After the dead brush and wood had been dragged into heaps and the surrounding area raked clean, a log burning would be announced. The burning was usually done at night after the evening breeze had died down. The waiting period was consumed in spelling bees, story telling, singing, tumbling exhibitions, or, if the crowd convened early enough to have sufficient light, one of the countless shooting matches.

At last the men would light their torches and dart among the brush piles, sending orange flames darting through the heaps. While the sooty and perspiring men guarded against flying embers their families continued the festivities by the light of the crackling fires. There were always a few maidens who formed a giggling audience for the capering, younger firemen. At such gatherings the young folk traded secret glances, exhibited their skill and prowess in a very, very unconscious manner, and held hands and made the plans which would soon occasion other gatherings affording opportunities for other young couples to continue the cycle.

Once the farmer's land was cleared his struggle was only begun. Cultivating the ground with a plowshare of firehardened wood was a backbreaking ordeal. Even after use of the steel shovel plow became general, the task of turning the rocky, stump-clogged fields into usable farm land was enough to discourage any but the most resolute, persistent pioneer. Seed was sown by hand. Here, of course, the children were of use, and they worked long hours in the fields beside their parents.

Harvesting was done with a crude, straight-handled scythe. To cut the grain it was necessary for the harvester to work in a stooped position which

gave him the appearance of a near-sighted old man searching the ground for a lost coin. Jeremiah Friel, son of Daniel O'Friel who came from Ireland in 1740, was one of the champion reapers of the lower Pocahontas region. As the harvest season approached he and his four sons were always among the early arrivals at Squire Robert Gay's, whose wheat was usually first to ripen. When all had arrived the whole party would race, whooping and singing, into the fields. A dozen handfuls, ten stood on end and covered by the remaining two, made a sheaf. He who could leave the most sheaves in his wake was a man to be honored and respected.

From Gay's the harvesters would progress up the river, clearing each stand as they went, until James Bridger's was reached. From there they continued to the farms of William and John Sharp, then to Josiah Brown's and on until they finished Robert Moore's fields at Edray.

Emergencies were not infrequent. One evening at Friel's the harvesters were overtaken by evening before they could get all the cut grain into sheaves. The crew adjourned to the house, leaving the remaining wheat to be put up in the morning. Just as the men were retiring, weary and full of a harvest supper, Friel was alarmed to see the ominous flashing of a thunderstorm crowding in over the mountains. He immediately roused his neighbors, thrust pine torches in their hands, and the whole party rushed back into the field. Amid the flare of torches and the growling thunder of the approaching storm they labored until midnight saw the crop safe from the torrent that broke across the fields hardly an hour later.

The first, small crops of the early farms were all threshed by the use of a flail. It was tedious work, and 15 bushels was considered an excellent

day's production. As the size of the crops was increased the threshing was done by freshly shod horses. The grain was spread on a heavy platform, and a small boy mounted on one horse would lead another tramping out the wheat. In this manner two or three teams could thresh 40 to 50 bushels a day. The wheat was then tossed into the air with a shovel, and the lighter chaff would blow away. The remainder was then shaken through a course seive; the chaff coming to the top was raked off by hand. This slow method gave way to the winnowing sheet which was tossed by two men while a third shook the grain into the sheet. The winnowing sheet continued in use until the development of the wheat fan. In 1839 William Gibson of Huntersville introduced the first crude threshing machine known as a "Chaff piler." This machine, operated by Jesse Whitmer and John Galford, was to the Pocahontas residents one of the first wonders of the world. Powered by four horses its threshing cylinder could spin out more grain than a herd of horses could have tramped out by the old method.

The inability of corn to mature in the short seasons had become a disheartening problem. Many a crop produced little but fodder. John Johnson, a pioneer of West Marlinton whose cabin stood just below the bridge site, heard that corn had matured in Nicholas County and secured a quantity of the seed. The tale of his adventures on this trip is typical of many that occurred in the trackless forests of the country's infancy. Upon his return he told of having becoming lost on Black Mountain and wandering about for nine days unable to find anything to eat save a small garter snake which he had been unable to force himself to swallow. Near the point of collapse he finally came upon a cabin where he gasped out his story to the woman who

admitted him. She was upon the verge of serving him a hearty meal when her husband entered and averted her mistaken generosity. He fed the starved Johnson on small quantities of mush and milk until the wanderer became sufficiently recovered to retain more solid foods. After several days of convalescence Johnson was able to continue his journey. The seed which he brought with him produced one of Marlinton's first crops.

Most of the corn was eaten in the form of jonney (journey) cakes and hominy. Before the establishment of the water powered mills most of the corn was ground in hominy blocks which were nothing more than large mortars made from a section of tree trunk standing about waist high. The corn was placed in the burned-out hollow of the block and crushed with a heavy plunger. The finer meal was separated and used in baking the cakes, the courser grains either were pounded again or used as it was for hominy.

Had the early resident of the county relied solely upon agriculture for his livelihood he would have starved within a few months. Hunting and trapping became as much a part of the farmer's routine as was the tending of his fields. A wide spread practice was that of getting up several hours before dawn and going into the woods with a rifle. The hunter was able to surprise deer and other game while it was still bedded down or just beginning to feed. Many hunters were able to bag tremendous amounts of game without being away from home overnight or losing many of the precious daylight hours from his farm work.

John E. Adkison used to tell many stories of more extended hunting expeditions. He related that on such trips the hunters seldom expected to see much game the first day out. However, after they had accustomed their senses

to the woods they were able to stalk and kill game with such skill that they soon had as much as they could carry home.

When John Barlow bought the property known as the "Brock place," he paid for it in venison at the rate of one half dollar per saddle or pair. He estimated that he had killed 1,500 deer during his hunting career. His most fruitful hunting day was one in which he killed six deer and wounded the seventh. The trade in meat and furs was almost the only way that farmers along the Greenbrier could obtain the goods which they could not produce on their own land. The traders at Huntersville and Staunton enjoyed a tremendous business in which hardly any cash was ever seen. Cured meat and furs bought dress goods, hardware, kitchen utensils, lead, gun powder, and countless other commodities which could not easily be manufactured along the frontier.

The herb ginseng likewise proved a boon to those who longed for some of the things that would make their frontier life much more comfortable. "Seng" was worth from 30 cents to 80 cents a pound when dried. It grew in comparative profusion throughout a large portion of the county. Numerous are the legendary seng patches where a man could dig himself a small fortune in a few weeks. Apparently there is one somewhere between the headwaters of Greenbrier and the Shavers Fork of Cheat which was discovered by a Union scouting party during the War between the States. The nephews of one of these soldiers, Jim and Sol Workman of Marlinton, set out to find this wondrous place where the stalks grew as thick as weeds over an area of two or three acres. Their uncle had described the patch as being on the boundary of an old, blazed line survey. Outside of Durbin they discovered such a boundary line and followed it for several days taking ginseng that they found along the way and

camping on the trail. At the end of a week they came upon the place only to discover that someone had preceded them by only a few days. However their trip was not at all unprofitable since the seng they had collected along the route brought approximately $200 at the prices then current.

Ginseng had already won the respect of the Workman family long before Sol and Jim made their trip to the fabled patch. Their father, A. J. Workman, bought a farm of 175 acres on Rock Run and paid for it by hunting ginseng which was then selling at 75¢ a pound. He was typical of the early farmers who thus supplemented the production of their farms by capitalizing on the natural resources to be found in the woods. From ginseng, golden seal, and seneca snake root he derived a cash income. Furs of mink and raccoons were traded for salt, sugar, coffee and similar commodities. The first white sugar acquired in one such exchange proved a marvelous novelty to the Workman children, who had never known any but the brown product which was boiled from the maple sap every year.

A new source of revenue for the farmer-hunter opened after the War when live stock gained new impetus. Sheep herders discovered that the county's abundance of large game animals was now a distinct liability. Flocks were frequently wiped out by bears and wolves which lurked in the uncut timber surrounding a large part of the pasturage in the county. Bounties of $4.00 a head for bears and $15.00 a head for wolves were announced by Editor J. B. Canfield's Pocahontas Times on August 26, 1886. In that particular year 54 bears were proven for bounty - about the same number as have been killed in recent years in Pocahontas. A. M. V. Arbogast won top honors that year with a score of three bears and one wolf. B. H. Collins proved four bears, and

James Gibson bagged three. James Sharp and C. C. Arbogast trailed the leaders with two bears each.

Bears were usually caught either by hunting with dogs or by the use of heavy steel traps or log snares. The few wolves killed in Pocahontas were killed by poisoned bait or were trapped in pyramid-shaped pens. These ingenious traps were baited with old or crippled sheep and left open at the top. The wolf could scramble up the inclined walls and leap upon the ill-fated bait, but when he was ready to leave he would discover that the opening was too high for him to reach.

Many thrilling tales have grown out of the struggles with sheep killing bears. Powerful Francis McCoy wrestled a seven foot bear through the laurel thickets and stone rubble of Black Mountain for several eternally long minutes before his hunting partner, the Reverend Asa Shinn McNeill, could safely bring his gun to point on the tumbling monster. Lame Paw and Old Bellion, largest outlaws killed in Pocahontas, terrorized stockmen for years before irate hunters finally brought them to bay.

As the tidal wave of the frontier rolled on to the West the character of Pocahontas life changed tremendously. The destitute pioneers who had risked their lives for the privilege of scraping out the barest existence in the new land were now settled, moderately prosperous farmers. Relieved of the constant threat of starvation they turned to the problem of gratifying their desire for easier, more comfortable living. Richard Hill hired the Kennison brothers to build him a house which was the show place of the Little Levels. The Reverend John Vaugh, a skillful blacksmith, found business booming as his neighbors became dissatisfied with their makeshift tools and flocked to buy

his hoes and pitch forks and well-tempered axes. William Mayse was kept busy in his smithy at Mill Point. Nathan Burgess, gunsmith of the Little Levels, produced custom-made rifles, and his brother, John, a skilled carpenter, found new prosperity in his trade as people called upon him to build new houses and barns which a few years before would have been raised by their own hands.

Michael Daugherty, Peter Lightner, Daniel Kerr, and a score of others built their water powered mills along the Pocahontas streams, and the demand for well-ground meal and flour kept their burrs turning and doomed the hand mill and hominy block to a fast-receding past. Saws and powder mills were added to many of these establishments, and laboriously hewn timbers gave way to sawed lumber while powder became more easily available. William Civey of Anthony Creek developed one of several tan years which gave the Pocahontas farmers good leather for shoes and harness. The Shraders also became famous for their leather.

Economic conditions in the county improved tremendously as landowners turned to stock raising. The limestone soil produced rich pasturage with a minimum of cultivation in contrast to the disheartening struggle of the early farmers to wrest decent crops from the rolling land. Cattle, sheep and horses of unexcelled quality carried the fame of the county to surrounding states. Lee's famous mount, Traveler, was foaled in Pocahontas' own Little Levels. Large farms such as that of the Warwicks prospered on the new diversification. Slaves gave the region a new likeness to the parent settlements.

Huntersville merchants often realized more than 300 per cent on their

goods in the booming retail trade which developed prior to the War between the States. The strings of pack horses brought the latest goods and returned to Staunton with the meat, hides, and other products of the new section. Unable to meet the growing trade they gave way grudgingly to the wagon trains which coursed the new roads. Travelers' Repose, in the northern part of the county became a famous stopping point for east-west travel.

The wagon trains developed a society all their own. Tough, wiry men, the drivers thrived on the hard trips through mud and rain and burning sun. If one bogged down, the next to come along worked and sweated and drove his team to their utmost endurance to help the stranded freighter. The ribald whooping, cursing and singing with which they broke the monotony of the trips scandalized the quiet folk along the road. Hundreds of men such as Fred Beard, John Gay, Paul Sharp and his sons Edgar and Ellis, Bill, Sam and Page Gay, Taylor Moore, Lloyd Reed, the Dilleys - Andrew, John, Amos and Willie, Dave Moore, Mac Irvine, John Clarkson, John Grimes and Sam Freeman piloted the broad-tired, high-bowed freighters which were the heart of Pocahontas' traffic with the outside world. Not until the twentieth century brought the railroads to the county's door did freighters give way to the rush of the machine era.

Pocahontas did not succumb to the industrialization that set in in the later part of the nineteenth century. The St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company took out millions of feet of white pine, but the rich forests remained as if untouched. A small coal mine was opened at Briary Knob in the late 80's to supply fuel for St. Lawrence's logging locomotive which had been hauled in on wagons. The county was found to be rich in coal, building stone,

and other natural resources.

Rich though it was in such natural resources the county entered the twentieth century still as a quiet, farming, stock-raising community. Cereal grains, garden truck, live stock and the traditional forest products remained the prime concern of the citizens. The creaking water mills continued to grind, and the husky, hill-bred horses withstood the challenge of the new horseless carriages. 1910 saw the industrial revolution barely touching the unhurried life of Pocahontas.

Mrs. Nella F. Yeager

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THE PIONEER---THOMAS McNEILL

The McNeill relationship on Swago trace their ancestry to Thomas McNeill, who came to Swago from Capon Valley, Frederick County, between 1768 and 1770. His ancestors whose names can not be recalled came from Scotland. Thomas McNeill's wife was Mary Ireson from Franklin County, Virginia.

About 1770, Thomas McNeill entered three hundred acres of land and s ettled where Joseph Pennell lived and built the house occupied a few years since by the family of the late William McNeill, one of his grandsons.

His family of sons and daughters were widely scattered in the course of years but wherever they went, became useful citizens. His sons were Jonathan, Absolem, Enoch and Gabriel and the daughters Naomi and Mary. Naomi became Mrs. Smith and Mary married William Ewing and both went to Ohio. Gabriel married Rebecca Stephenson and settled where Jonathan McNeill lived, then moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where he became a well known citizen. From information furnished by one of his grand-daughters, he was the first surveyor of his adopted county, and one of the most prominent of the pioneers.

Gabriel was a machinist, chemist, botanist, farmer, physician and preacher, and not a quack in anyone, says a writer in the Jackson County paper, who had been on a visit to the neighborhood where Dr. McNeill had lived.

Enoch McNeill married Jane Hogre, and settled on what is now known as the "Enoch Place" a portion of

homestead but finally moved to Jackson County, Ohio.

Absolom married Comfort Smith and went west.

Jonathan Senior, son of the pioneer Thomas McNeill, married Phoebe Moore, a daughter of Moses Moore, and settled at the Swago mill owned by the McClintic's. He was an enterprising person; milling, weaving, fulling cloth and powder making were carried on under his supervision. Coverlets woven by one Jones, are still to be found.

Mrs. Phoebe McNeill survived her husband many years. She was born February 15, 1774 and claims to have been 13 years of age at the time of the Drennan raid, when James Baker and the Bridger boys were killed.

The sons of Phoebe and Jonathan McNeill were John, William, Moore and Preston. Preston, while a little boy three or four years of age, was drowned near the mouth of Dry Creek and his body was found some distance below near the fording.

John McNeill married Rebecca McNeill from Franklin County, Virginia, and s ettled on Dry Creek at the place occupied by his grand-son Charles McNeill. He was prominent in his Church,--the Methodist Episcopal , a member of the court and competent and faithful school teacher and possessed knowledge of medical remedies, and at a time when physicians were no nearer than Frankford, in Greenbrier County or the Warm Springs, Virginia, his services freely given were of great comfort and relief to the suffering before regular attention could be given .

Mrs. Anna Moore, near Marlinton; the late Jane Kennison on Dry Creek; Mrs. Naomi Dilley near Dilley's Mill; the late Washington McNeill on Buck's Run, where Joseph B. McNeill now lives; the late John McNeill Junior, merchant at Hillsboro, were his children.

Moore McNeill first married Martha McNair of Augusta County and settled on Dry Creek, near the mouth. His second wife was Nancy Auldridge; daughter of William Auldridge, ancestor of the Auldridge connection in our county. By this marriage there were two daughters and one son. Clark died in early manhood. Phoebe Ann was married to Reuben Overholt, Nancy became Mrs. W. H. Overholt.

William McNeill married Nancy Griffey from Franklin County, Virginia, a daughter of a Swiss soldier who came over with the Marquis La Fayette and remained to become a citizen of the United States. They settled on the Thomas McNeill homestead. He was a popular school teacher and among the earliest of his profession in the pres ent limits of the county. He taught a twelve month school at the Marony Place and had among his pupils Martha Adkison, Agnes Gay and Andrew Gay, brother and sister of the late John Gay. The Buckleys also went to this school. The sons of William and Nancy McNeill were Jonathan, James, Claiborne, and Moore; the daughters were, Jane, Elizabeth and Agnes.

Elizabeth married to Solomon Cochran on Droop Mountain, son of Isaac Cochran. They settled in Harrison county.

Jane McNeill married John Adkison and settled on the head of Svago.

Jonathan McNeill married Angelina Adkison, daughter of Daniel Adkison. They settled on the old homestead near Buckeye. Mrs. Aaron Kee and Mrs. John Buckley were their daughters. Rev. Asa McNeill, William, Daniel, Doe, Ulysses, Enoch and the late Captain James McNeill were their sons.

Captain McNeill, second son of William McNeill, the teacher, married Sarah Young and settled on a section of the homestead. After her death he lived in Nicholas County. At the opening of the war between the States, he enlisted in the Confederate service in a volunteer company at Summersville, as a lieutenant. Upon reorganization he was elected Captain. He became a prisoner of war at the battle of Droop Mountain and was kept at Fort Delaware a long time. His second wife was Fannie Perkins and he came back to the old home near Buckeye. His son Douglas was employed as Clerk in a government department at Washington, D. C. For s everal years he has been employed as Principal of the Marlinton High School. His capable and efficient management has built up the school until it ranks among the best in the state.

Claiborne McNeill married Elizabeth Adkison and lives near Buckeye on the place bequeathed him by his relation, "Little John" McNeill. Their daughter Charlotte became the wife of Joseph Pennell. Their sons were Joshua B. and D. T. McNeill and Senator N. C. McNeill, of Marlinton. His second marriage was with Margaret Griffin.

Moore McNeill, the youngest son of William the teacher,

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Hardesty, a Encyclopedia
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Mrs. Rella F. Yeager
Rella F. Yeager

HISTORY OF THE KENNISON FAMILY

Charles and Jacob Kennison of the Little Levels were among the earliest pioneers. They had heard of the streams flowing toward the west. In their exploration of the Greenbrier Valley they found John McNeel, a refugee neighbor near Mill Point. These three persons attempted permanent settlements about 1765 and thus left their old homes a few miles from Winchester, Virginia, near Capon Springs.

Charles Kennison's wife was Martha Day.

About the time of Braddocks defeat she and her mother were taken prisoners by the Indians in the Capon neighborhood. On the morning after her captivity, Mrs. Day remarked to her friends that she believed the Indians were going to kill her. "Oh Mother, what makes you think so" exclaimed Martha."Because they have given moccasins to all the prisoners but me and have left me barefooted" replied the Mother.

When all were ready to move on, a warrior walked up to Mrs. Day and struck her a stunning blow between the shoulders knocking the breath out of her then in an instant lifted the scalp. She was left there and it was never known whether she recovered consciousness or died immediately.

The lands settled by Charles Kennison were sold to Sherman Clark who made his home at that place. Charles Kennison remained on this place until he was far advanced in life, when he moved to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kennison were the parents of two daughters and five sons - Charles, David, Mark, Nathaniel and Amos.

David Kennison was born June 7 1767. He married Susanna Hughes, a sister of Moses and Milburn Hughes. David Kennison soon after his marriage settled North of Mill Point. They were the parents of two daughters - Esther who became Mrs. William McNeel, and Elizabeth,and these are the names of the seven sons. Charles, William, Lawrence, Mark, David, James and Jacob. All these children went west except Jacob Kennison, who married(in 1828) Catherine Clendenen and settled on the homestead. In reference to their children -- Hannah was the first wife of the late William Morrison near Buckeye. William married Jane, daughter of Squire John McNeel and lived on Dry Branch. He was a Union Soldier. Hezekiah Bland married Elizabeth Ann Silva and located in Braxton County; Allan married Rebecca Perkins and lived on the Greenbrier east of Hillsboro, West Virginia. Nancy married John D. Rorke of Marlinton. Sarah Ann became Mrs. Isaac Hill of Hills Creek. John Bland died in early youth. David Dierly, a Confederate Soldier died during the War. Mrs. Catherine Kennison died in 1864. Jacob Kennison was a well known citizen and served many years as Constable of his district.

Nathaniel Kennison of Charles the pioneer, came from Ohio on a visit and died near Greenbank. Amos Kennison, son of Charles the pioneer, married Nancy Casebolt on the Greenbrier and settled on part of the homestead, then in possession of John B. Kennison, two miles west of Hillsboro.

Their children were David, Martha and John Barlow.

Martha became the wife of Zachariah Armentrout and settled

in Nicholas County. John Armentrout, her son a Confederate soldier had his head shot off by a solid cannon shot in the battle of King's Mountain. John Barlow Kennison married Deida Gillispie Morrison and settled on the homestead. He acquired a fine estate. In reference to his family, James Claiborne married Rachel Kellison. Thomas Franklin married Julia Nanna of Greenbrier County and lived at the homestead. John Wesley married Alice Hill and lived on property at one time held by the late Thomas Hill. George Allan Kennison married Serena Brock. Morgan Kennison married Cora Hill, daughter of Isaac Hill. Jacob Kennison, the fellow pioneer, with his brother Charles located on lands just east of Hillsboro which were occupied by his son the late Nathaniel Kennison and William Kennison. Nathaniel Kennison never married. They had one sister Elizabeth who never married. She and this brother kept house . The neatness and generous hospitality that characterized this home made it pleasant for the itinerant ministers for a long time.

Nathaniel died in 1859 at an advanced age, having lived a Christian life. and noted for two great traits and staunch integrity.

William Kennison married Nancy Oldham of Locust and settled on the homestead. There were two daughters and four sons of this marriage. Sarah married William Oldham and Elizabeth married James Burnside. The sons were Davis, John William and Nathaniel. Davis, John and William were Confederate soldiers. Davis Kennison ranked among the first class of our County citizenship.

He was for many years a magistrate in his district. He received a liberal education at the Hillsboro Academy, mainly under the tuition of Rev. M. D. Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap regarded him as one of the most exemplary young persons that he had ever instructed.

Squire Davis Kennison married Rebecca Lewis, daughter of the pioneer, James Lewis, who owned large and fertile tracts of land in the Greenbrier Valley. James Lewis was one of the original proprietors of Hillsboro. John L. Kennison married Mary S. Lewis another daughter of James Lewis and lived near Hillsboro on a farm inherited by his wife from her father James Lewis. William Kennison never married. Nathaniel married Miss Virginia Nanna of Greenbrier County.

Some of the most skillful work was done by Charles and Jacob Kennison with broad axe and whip saw. Some of the first carpenter work that was done in this county was by Richard Hill and the Kennisons. Charles Kennison hewed the logs for John McNeel, the pioneer. The building yet stands; he also prepared the logs for Claiborne McNeel's house near Buckeye.

The name Kennison ranks among the most noted in our County.

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(From Writer's Notes and History by Families)

LEVI MOORE - Pioneer

More than one hundred years ago, one of the most widely known citizens in the region now embraced by Pocahontas and Bath Counties was Levi Moore, Senior, a native of Wales. He was the pioneer of Frost and came there sometime previous to the Revolution and was among the first to make a permanent settlement. The lands he settled are now owned by the Gibsons, Sharps and others. His wife was Susanna Crist. He first settled in Pennsylvania where he lived until his family, two sons and two daughters were born and the older ones nearly grown . . Hannah Moore married Robert Gay, the ancestor of the Gay families so frequently mentioned in our records.

Sally Moore became Mrs. John Smith, one of the first permanent settlers of the Edray District, near the head of Stony Creek, of whom special mention is made.

Levi Moore Junior was a man of marked prominence in our county affairs. He was six feet eleven inches in height and well proportioned. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature and was on the commission to locate the court house. He selected a site near where George Baxter, County Surveyor lived. His first wife was Miss Nancy Sharp, daughter of William Sharp, the Huntersville pioneer and lived on the Moore homestead.

In reference to their children--

Rebecca Moore married Leonard Irvine on Back Creek and lived at the brick house where the road to Frost leaves the Back Creek road. Levi Irvine was killed in an accident.

Lizzie married Henry Coffee of Augusta County, Virginia. COrnelia Irvine married William Gardner and settled in Webster County. Wilton Irvine married Kate McCarty and settled on Little Back Creek. Susanna married Cyrus Kelley on Little Creek and there was a son Herron Irvine.

Margaret Moore married Eli McCarty and lived near Laurel Run. Her daughter Margaret McCarty, married the late John Simmons and lived on the homestead. Her brother Paul died in the West. Martha Moore, another daughter of Hon. Levi Moore Junior, married the late Reverend John Waugh of Indian Draft. Her children were Levi, Beverly, John, Samuel, Miriam, Ann and Eveline. Joseph B. McNeel, of Buck's Run, Reverend John W. McNeel, a minister of the Baltimore Conference, were her grandchildren. Andrew Moore married Rebecca Waugh, daughter of Samuel Waugh and settled on Knapps Creek, then moved to the head of Stony Creek and finally went to Jackson County.

Levi Moore the third went to Nebraska where he amassed a large fortune in the fur trade. Having no family of his own he adopted his nephew, John Moore, one of Andrew Moore's sons.

The Hon. Levi Moore's second marriage was with Mary McCarty, daughter of Timothy McCarty, a Revolutionary veteran and the ancestor of the widely extended McCarty families of Pocahontas County.

Rachel Moore, a daughter of this marriage became the wife of James Sharp of Thorny Creek and went to Iowa.

Susanna Chat Moore — an other daughter -3-
married Stephen Haddan and also
went to Iowa

Mrs. Mary Jane Moore, the third daughter, made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Moore, near Mount Zion Church.

George Moore, the youngest son was about as tall as his father. He spent some years in the West, then returned to Pocahontas about 1841 and was a pupil at the first session, taught in the Hillsboro Academy about 1842, at Hillsboro, Pocahontas County. The Rev. Joseph Brown was Principal. He had the study of medicine in view and was an exemplary student in his in his efforts to qualify himself. Mr. Brown took much interest in the quiet and busy student but he contracted tuberculosis and died at the home of his sister--Mrs. Rebecca Irvine on Back Creek.

Levi Moore Senior located 575 acres of a British survey on the head waters of Knapps Creek. After the Revolution new requirements were made in order to secure permanent possession. It was to pay a requisite fee. A warrant would be given for the land and a patent granted by the Federal Government. The new papers were dated 1798 and were attested by Henry Grimes and Allen Poage and signed by Madison, Governor of Virginia. Previous to this survey, George Poage had a warrant on two thousand acres which would have included the 575 acres claimed by the Moore's.At first the Moore's contested for the British right, but when they found such was not valid they then availed themselves of the provision authorizing exchange of warrants.

Levi Moore Junior in this new arrangement is assignee of Levi Moore Senior for lands adjoining the lands of Aaron Moore, who was at that time living on the Herold place, so when a warrant

or claim held elsewhere was exchanged for the warrant on land adjoining Aaron Moore was agreed upon by Poage and Levi Moore and the patent was applied for, George Poage stated the fact that there had been an exchange of warrants and at Poage's request the title for 575 acres was vested in Levi Moore, Junior as assignee of Levi Moore Senior.

The transaction is interesting and shown the spirit of true manhood, integrity and honesty. It brings out the Golden Rule. So far as the law went, Poage could have held the 575 acres with all the improvements and good qualities of the land at the time the warrant or claim elsewhere bore no comparison in real value to the claim for the lands - adjoining the lands of Aaron Moore.

We should love and honor the memory of our pioneer fathers and keep their record before us when we know the type of citizen they were.

Honest, God fearing, brave and true. Their like will never be known. Again let history record every name and in love and honor remember them.

Pocahontas 19

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Second Ave.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Jan. 22, 1940

Chapter 4--Section 3

In reference to the ancestry of our people, it may be inferred that our citizenship is of composite character; German, English, Irish, Scotch and French. The greatest number of our Pocahontas County people are of Scotch-Irish descent.

Such names as these, Lightner, Harper, Yeager, Arbogast, Herold, Halterman, Burr, Siple, Sheets, Casebolt, Shrader, Burner, Sydenstricker, Varner, Hevener, Cackley, Gumm, and Overholt, indicate German descent.

Moore, Gillispie, McCarty, McLaughlin, Cochran, Waugh, Hogsett, McNeel, Kerr, Lockridge, Drinnon, Gay, McCollam, McCoy, Beard, Baxter, Slaven, Hannah, Hill, Kincaid, Irvine, McElwee, Wallace, Curry, Hamilton, Sharp, Friel, McCutcheon, imply Scotch-Irish or Scotch-English descent.

Warwick, Matthews, Renick, Clark, Gibson, Johnson, Galford, Buckley, Kinnison, Adkison, Barlow, Gatewood, Jackson, Brown, Wooddell, Hull, Cooper, Duffield, Auldridge, Duncan, Beale, Sutton, Callison, indicate English antecedants.

Maupin, Ligon, Dever, Tacey, Dilley, Bussard, and Large are of French extraction.

Poage, Pritchard, Price, Ruckman denote Welch extraction.

Kee, Doyle, Keiley, Loury, Cloonan, Scales, Rorke leave us no doubt that Ireland was their home.

The fact that the predominating element as to numbers trace their ancestry to the north of Ireland and are either

Scotch-Irish or Scotch English, is explained by Dr. Wm. T. Price as follows;

About 1611 there was a district in Ireland that was largely depopulated by forfeiture of lands when O'Neil of Tyronne was defeated. Puritans from England and Reformers from Scotland were induced to occupy the abandoned property. These people had to seek a refuge from oppression elsewhere when there came a change in Irish affairs. Having been Scotch or English people living for a time in Ireland, they were called Scotch-Irish. In common usage the term is applied to both English and Scotch, as the Scotch seem to have predominated.

About the time when on the lookout for a refuge, the Virginians wanted a living wall for protection against Indian raids from beyond the Blue Ridge. Now when it became known that Germans, Scotch-Irish, and French Hugenots were willing t to settle on the frontier, liberal concessions were made by the Virginia colonial authorities, and it was not many years before a line of settlements were formed. Therefore, in the course of the next fifteen years the most inviting sections of Pocahontas, Monroe and Greenbrier Counties were settled by a number of enterprising families of the same type of people, used to hardships and familiar with privations. These people had experiences along the frontier with its perilous emergencies that developed strong elements of character along with a goodly degree of intellectual vigor. They placed the highest value on education, and though their advantages were limited, they made the very best of their opportunities.

The English Crown recognized the part of the Scotch-Irish along with the New England Puritans in bringing about and fighting the war for independence by terming it the "Presbyterian War". Washington knew them and in a dark hour for the cause of freedom, he saw his way out through the Scotch-Irish when he said all he needed to lift his bleeding country from the dust was a banner to be raised on the mountains of Augusta.

An article in the Pocahontas Times for July, 1933 by A. F. Ewing of Grand Rapids, Michigan, illustrates the Scotch-Irish humor;

He was talking with his grandfather, Enoch Ewing of the Swago region, about the irregularity of Greenbrier farm lands. Enoch Ewing explained to his grandson how "in an early day" a farm prospector would come over the Alleghenies to locate a new homesite. He also explained what was meant by the tomahawk right or claim. A man would look over the unclaimed lands, pick out what he wanted, blaze a line of trees around it with his axe, build a cabin upon it and claim it against all comers. This brought to Enoch Ewing's mind an incident told him by his father William Ewing, who settled in the Swago country around 1770. An Irishman by the name of "Alleck Waddle" came into the country to locate a farm. He proceeded to blaze a line around the land of his choice. After reaching a certain point, he was in doubt as to the direction he should continue his "tomahawking". He laid his axe at the foot of a tree and went forward to prospect. William Ewing happened along while he was gone. He saw the fresh blazing and the axe and

correctly guessed what was going on. He took up the axe and blazed a new line around the lands that Waddle intended to surround, and had him well shut off before he returned. When Waddle returned, he was a very sad Irishman. William Ewing then appeared, laughingly handed over the axe and explained to his future neighbor that it was all a joke. In Price's History and also in records at the Court House, the name is given as Alexander Waddell. Mr. Ewing does not know the exact date of the above indident but thinks it was long before the Revolutionary war. The County records for June 1822 show that Alexander Waddell was allowed one dollar and fifty cents for three days labor as surveyor on a road.

Both Alexander Waddell and William Ewing later moved to Ohio and settled near Gallipolis.

The scenic beauty of this natural region of West Virginia attracts large numbers of visitors and the resort industry increases each year, in addition to the scenery and opportunities for tramping, fishing and camping the resort business is of real value to the State. The hillsides are covered with natural grasses that make them rich grazing lands. Everywhere in the county the rain fall and temperature are favorable for farming.

Little Levels District (No. 4) is the most southern sub-division of the county. It derives its name from the plateau as flat, lying north of Droop Mountain. This flat embraces an area of several square miles and is one of the most fertile spots in the Allegheny Mountains. North and stretching away to the west are the Yew Mountains, while to the east is the Cranberry range, a southern offshoot of the Cheat Mountains. Four miles west of Hillsboro, stands Mount Bayard towering to a height of 4000 feet--the highest point of land in the county. Viewed from Hillsboro in the morning sunlight, it is an object of sublime grandeur. It is named in honor of Delaware's distinguished Senator Bayard. To the South Old Droop Mountain, named from its peculiar shape, stands out prominently against the horizon. It is the historic mountain of the state. The first settlement was made here in 1765 by John McNeel and the Kennison's. The first white child born within the limits of the district was the infant of John and Martha McNeel and it is the same which

was buried by the mother heroine who constructed a rude coffin, dug a grave and with her own hands laid the infant to rest.

The early settlers in this district were James Lewis, Alexander Waddell, James Brinnell, John Switzer, Richard Hill, William Clendenen, Abraham McNeel, Nathaniel Kennison, William Kennison, David Kennison, Josiah Beard, Thomas Beard and John Beard.

The first grist mill in Little Levels district was built by Valentine Cackley in the year 1800; it was located at what has ever since been called Mill Point, a short distance North of Hillsboro. It was a round pole structure witn one of small stones; water was the propelling power. prior to the erection of this mill, the people depended upon the hand mill and the hominy block. In the year 1808 Mr. Cackley built a sawing apparatus--thus he was not only the builder of the first grist mill but of the first sawmill.

The first school was taught by Thomas Green, in the year 1798 in a rude cabin which stood one and half miles north of Hillsboro on lands owned by John McNeel. This pioneer temple of learning was a round pole structure with a clapboard roof held in place by weight-poles. The floor was mother earth. Instead of windows, a log was chopped from one side and over the aperture was pasted greased paper as a substitute for glass.

Bishop Asbury, the great apostle of Methodism was the first minister who visited the Little Levels and that

as early as 1789. He preached in the little White Pole Church built by John McNeel. The tradition is true for it is substantiated by general records of the Church. It appears the first organization was perfected here in the last named year and at the time the members composing the Church were: John McNeel, Martha McNeel, James Lewis, Rebecca Lewis, Andrew Waddell and wife, Charles Kennison, Jacob Kennison, Mrs. James Brinnell, John Switzer and wife, Richard Hill, Nancy Hill and Abraham Hill.

Hilsboro was the only little town in Little Levels district. It was laid out in 1843 by Joseph Brown, a Presbyterian minister and school-teacher. The original proprietors were John Hill, Davis Poage, Nathaniel Kennison and James Lewis. The settlers had to use their wits and depend upon themselves for material for comfortable clothes. The favorite material of a hunter or ranger was deer skin as it was the best material to stand rough usage. Many families from the oldest to the youngest were thus clothed. Great skill was attained in making the deer skin soft and pliable. The settlers were adept in manufacturing cloth. They brought spinning wheels and looms. Nearly every farmer had his flock of sheep and his patch of flax. The wool was carded with hand cards, spun and woven at home and made up into clothes for both men and women. Nice suits for men were made of fulled cloth and fine dresses for women of "pressed flannel". The flax was pulled and spread out in rows on the ground, rotted then broken and swingled and was thus prepared for spinning on the little

wheel as the machine was called to distinguish it from the larger wheel for spinning wool. It was woven into cloth for table linen, towels, sheets and shirts. The tow which was the coarse part combed and of the hatchel was spun into coarse cloth for summer suits for men and boys. Nearly all the cloth worn for 20 years in families for every day dresses was made at home by the wives and duaghters.

FIRST SETTLERS.

About the year 1749, there resided in Frederick County, Virginia, a man who was subject to periods of insanity and while so stricken would roam into the wilderness. At one of these periods he wandered across the mountains and came onto some of the tributaries of Greenbrier River. Surprised to see these waters flowing westward instead of northerly as other rivers in that section of the country did, on his return to Winchester he related his discovery. In consequence of this, two men, Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, lately from New England, visited the country and took up their residence on Greenbrier River, on a bottom ever since known as Marlin's Bottom, now the site of the town of Marlinton, the County seat of Pocahontas County, and by which the name of Marlin has since been perpetuated. The name Sewell has also been perpetuated by Sewell Mountain

in Greenbrier and Fayette Counties.

These men erected some sort of a rude cabin near where the Edray District High School building now stands and for a while were domiciled in the first residence to be built within the present limits of Pocahontas County. But after a brief sojourn in their cabin, these two men had a quarrel over their respective religious beliefs and separated. Marlin continued to occupy the cabin and Sewell crossed a slough near by and took up his abode in a large sycamore tree, and thus they were found living in 1750, by John Lewis and his son, Andrew--afterward General Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant,-who had come west of the mountains to explore the country as agents and surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company. Sewell afterward moved ~~en~~ west into Greenbrier County and soon fell a victim of the Indians. It is supposed that Marlin returned later to the settlements in Virginia.

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The second white men to come within the present borders of Pocahontas County, were John Lewis and his son Andrew, (who later became General Andrew Lewis) who in 1750 came from England as the agents and surveyors fot the Greenbrier Land Company, to which the British Crown had granted 100,000 acres of land to be located in the valley of the Greenbrier River. It was at this time that the elder Lewis became entangled in a dense growth of green briers which grew in the valley, and he declared that he would ever after call the stream, upon the banks of which he was

then surveying, "Greenbrier River" - a name by which it has ever since been known and called by English and American geographers.

It was on this surveying expedtion that General Andrew Lewis personally marked the oak at Marlinton, and now known as "The Corner Oak" and which is the oldest corner tree in the Mississippi Valley. This tree which stood 500 feet east of the Chesapeake and Ohio Passenger Depot, was marked by General Lewis on October 6, 1751, to witness the corner of a survey of 470 acres, including the bottom lands of Greenbrier River formed by Knapps Creek and Stony Creek. So far as is known it is the only tree now standing that was marked by the General on this occasion.

For a hundred years this tree has been failing and the long drouth of 1930 killed it. The top has been cut out as it was a menace to people and buildings standing near. The bowl has been capped with copper and at the proper time it will be given a treatment of wood preserving paint.

John Lewis (Father of General Andrew Lewis) was a native of Ireland, descended from a family of Hugenots. He inherited a considerable estate which he increased by industry and frugality until he became lessee of a very valuable property. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Lock Lynn who was a descendent of the Chieftains of a once powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands. He had five sons - Thomas, Andrew, Samuel, William and Charles, the son of his old age. Andrew, the second son was with his

father at the mouth of Knapps Creek in 1751 . He was a soldier in Colonel George Washington's regiment during the French and Indian War and commanded the southern division of the Virginia Army at Point Pleasant in 1774 and upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War received and held a Brigadier General commission until 1780 when he resigned it and started home but became ill of fever and died in Bedford County within forty miles of his home. It is well to give an account of the noted Lewis family as Pocahontas County was among the first to record their bravery and Lewis is a familiar name in Pocahontas County, John Lewis having brought his brother James Lewis from Staunton, Virginia to take up lands in the Greenbrier Valley. Records from an old Bible and old deeds show that James Lewis owned at one time ten thousand acres of land, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ including most of the land on which Hillsboro is now located. James Lewis is given in history as one of the original proprietors of Hillsboro.

John Lewis' sons were all brave men. Thomas, the oldest son, labored under a defect of vision which disabled him as a marksman. He was, however, a man of learning and sound judgment and represented Augusta County, Virginia, in the Legislature, was a member of the Virginia Convention, which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Charles Lewis fell at the head of his regiment when leading an attack at Point Pleasant. He was esteemed the most skillful of all the leaders of border warfare.

Such were the sons of the first surveyor in the Greenbrier Valley,--a beautiful valley, and if the traveler who visits the little mountain town of Hillsboro will stroll a mile and a half to the north, he will reach a beautiful cemetery in which repose many of the pioneers of Pocahontas County: John McNeel and his wife, Charles and Edward Kennison and their wives, James Lewis and his wife and Abraham McNeel and his wife. and many others

I find I have failed to mention Samuel Lewis--the third son. He was a soldier in the old French War; he commanded a company of soldiers in Washington's regiment, Every one of his brothers serving under him.

William the fourth son took an active part in the border warfare and was an officer in the Revolutionary War. It was the wife of William Lewis that sent her three young sons to the defense of their native land. Their ages were 13, 15 and 17. The older sons of William Lewis were with the Northern Army. When Washington heard of this incident he said: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the Mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free".

The log house of James Lewis stood for many years one mile from Hillsboro, built on the large farm that he owned and the home of his two sisters was a log house built on a hill a short distance from James Lewis' home. His sisters--Margaret Lynn (Lewis) Oldham and Betty Lewis are

laid to rest under a large maple tree on the farm where they had lived. The farm is now owned by Wrenn Kennison whose mother was Mary S. Lewis, daughter of James Lewis.

The Daughters of the Revolution will erect a monument at their graves. James Lewis died the first year of the Civil War. Being a large land owner he had cattle and sheep in large numbers for those times. There being no banks near he kept his money about his house until the war broke out. He then took it away from the house and hid it in the forest in the direction of the Greenbrier River, so he told his family, but it was never found.

James Lewis had one son who inherited a large estate from his father Christopher Mathew Lewis who married Martha Ann Cackley Their Children were George and Anna (deceased)

James Lewis had four daughters. Mrs Anna (Lewis) Clark of Hillsboro Wva. Mrs Rebecca (Lewis) Kennison; Mrs Mary S. (Lewis) Kennison Hillsboro and Mrs. Maria Emily (Lewis) Shrader Hunterville West Va

The Watoga Park and C.C.C. Camps and Monongahela national forests have several thousand acres of what was once the Lewis lands. Hillsboro is built on lands that was at one time owned by the late Mrs Anna Lewis Clark [illegible] James Lewis was one of [illegible] Mrs Bella F. Yeager Hillsboro Wva

Inventory of Materials

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Bella F. Yea

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD - Pocahontas Co

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, there were probably less than twenty inhabitants within the present limits of Pocahontas County. Colonel John McNeel was the first pioneer to settle in the Little Levels District of Pocahontas County, which was in the year 1765, as near as can be determined. He later met Charles and James Kinnison, who has come from the Cumberland Valley to found a home in Pocahontas County.

At the outbreak of Dunmore's War, McNeel and the two Kinnisons enlisted and went to Point Pleasant, where they participated in the hard fought battle of October 10th, 1774. They returned home, after the conclusion of Dunmore's War. A short time intervened and they were crossing the mountains to the east to join the patriot army in defense of the thirteen colonies against the mother country and served throughout the Revolution from 1776 to the conclusion of the war.

John Bradshaw, another early and prominent settler of Pocahontas County, was a Revolutionary soldier tho he appears to have enlisted from the County of Monroe. He was at Yorktown and witnessed the British army, under command of Lord Cornwallis, march out in defeat between two lines of the American army on October 19th, 1781. He very shortly thereafter settled at Huntersville and became one of the leading citizens of the County, and was a member of the County Court until his death which occurr on December 30th, 1834, at the age of 76 years.

The following affidavits were taken from the County records, which show that Pocahontas County, furnished some soldiers in the Revolutionary War, who were residents here at that period, and also some soldiers who were residents of other sections of Virginia, who later came and settled in the County and remained here until their death.

Miss Bella H Teagues
Hillsboro W Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

(GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY)

Pocahontas County lies in the extreme eastern portion of the State and is the southermost of what is known as the mountain tier of counties, bounded on the north by Randolph County, northeast by Pendleton, east and southeast by Highland and Bath Counties, (in old Virginia) south by Greenbrier County and west by Greenbrier and Webster Counties.

The surface is for the most part rough and mountainous. Here you stand entranced by the picture of scenic grandeur; the traveler experiences a feeling of sublimity which ever impresses him when surrounded by great mountains. The Highland region extends along the eastern border of the state including part of Pocahontas County. This is a region of many mountain ridges between which are valleys rich in limestone soil between the ridges are broad lime stone valleys where the soils, rainfall and temperature combine to provide an excellent farming condition.

From Pocahontas County southward we have the same rich limestone soil. The wooded mountains, the green valleys and the clear sparkling streams of these highlands provide some of the most beautiful scenery in the state. The elevation of many of these mountain ridges in Pocahontas County ~~are~~ is from 3000 to 4000 feet high.

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Juanita S.Dilley

Pocahontas County

A pack saddle made by Clayton Dilley about the year 1845. It is now owned by Paul Dilley of Clover Lick, W.Va.

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Rebbe G. Geager
Hillsboro/Mtn
Pocahontas Co.

EARLY PERMANENT SETTLERS.

One of the earliest pioneers and the first actual settler in Little Levels District of Pocahontas County, was John McNeel. He was born near Winchester, Virginia, but early in life went to the Cumberland Valley, in Maryland. Here, soon after his settlement, he had an altercation with a young man, which resulted in a hand to hand fight and McNeel believing that he had done his antagonist great bodily harm, fled to the wilderness and after some time spent in wandering amid the wild solitudes of the Alleghenies, he came upon what has ever since been known as the Little Levels. Here he decided to make his future home and reared his lonely cabin. This was about the year 1765, two years after the destruction of the Muddy Creek settlement in Greenbrier County.

A short time after Mr. McNeel had occupied his cabin, he was out hunting and greatly to his surprise, he met Charles and James Kinnison, two white men, who were searching for a suitable site to found a home. From them he learned that the man ~~xxx~~ with whom he had had the altercation in Cumberland Valley, and whom he supposed he had killed had not died and in fact had not been seriously injured. The Kinnisons accompanied him to his lonely retreat and with him as a guide soon found lands upon which they resolved to settle, then all three returned east of the mountains to make preparations for their removal into the wilderness.

During their stay in the valley, Mr. McNeel wooed and won the hand of a lady named Martha Davis. She was born in Wales in 1743, and at an early date had accompanied her parents to Virginia. Now she prepared to go to the wilderness and share the toils and hardships of a pioneer home. All things were gotten ready, the journey made and the final home reached. A few acres of land were cleared, and then, Mr. McNeel remembering his duty to God, with his own hands reared a small log cabin in which he and his neighbors might worship. This temple dedicated by its builder to the Builder of the Universe was called the "White Pole Church", and was, in all probability, the first ever erected west of the Allegheny Mountains.

At length Dunmore's war broke out and Mr. McNeel, together with the Kinnisons, repaired to Camp Union, enlisted and accompanied General Lewis to Point Pleasant, where they participated in the bloody battle of October 10th, 1774. During their abscence a child of Mr. McNeel died and the mother constructed a rude coffin, dug a narrow grave, and with her own hands laid the infant to rest. This was the first child born within the limits of Little Levels District.

The soldiers returned but not to remain. The struggle between the mother country and her American Colonies was rapidly verging to a crisis and they at once crossed the mountains and joined the patriot army, in which they served until they saw the thirteen feeble colonies of 1776,

the recognized nation of 1783. From these sturdy pioneers there are to be found today within Pocahontas County some of her most substantial citizens, who bear the name of McNeel and Kinnison. What an effect it would have had on the citizenship of Little Levels District, even to this day, had John McNeel never have met the young man in Cumberland Valley, with whom he had the fist fight!

Peter Lightner was one of the early settlers in what is now Pocahontas County. He was a German-Dutchman and came from the eastern part of the State of Virginia. He located on Knapps Creek in what is now Huntersville District, and was a great blessing to the country to which he came to help settle. Prior to his coming there were no mills nearer than Staunton, a distance of nearly one hundred miles through a trackless wilderness. This was too far to go to mill, so the settlers prepared their own corn for bread. The mode was simple. A large tree was felled, from which a large block or cut was taken, which when placed on end was probably as high as a man's waist. It was placed on end in front of the cabin, then a fire was kindled upon it and so managed that an inverted cone was formed. From this the charred coals were taken and the "hominy block" was ready for use. A peck or more of shelled corn was put in and pounded until it was reduced to coarse meal, from which bread was then baked. Mr. Lightner's coming to the community remedied all this. He erected a mill, and although

some of the pioneers had to come thirty miles or more, they considered it an easy task to provide bread. This mill was located on Knapps Creek and, although many many years have breathed their changeful breath upon the site, yet a portion of the old foundation and a trace of the race still remain to inform the observer that it once existed. Mr. Lightner sold this mill to John Bradshaw who in turn sold to to Henry Harper, two other pioneers in this community.

Another early pioneer was John Bradshaw, who reared his cabin home on the site where Huntersville, formerly the county seat of Pocahontas County, now stands. Soon after he located, the people of Bath County, Virginia, constructed a wagon road from Warm Springs through the mountains to his home. This was the first public road ever opened within the present limits of Pocahontas County.

Soon after the opening of this thoroughfare, a man named John Harness began hauling goods from Staunton into these mountains for the purpose of trading with the settlers. He made his headquarters at the house of Mr. Bradshaw, and here he opened out his stock of trade, which was largely made up of salt, coffee, powder, lead, a few pieces of calico and other articles. Here he would be met by the hunters, who brought in their pelts, venison, ginseng, and other commodities, and exchange for what they most needed. From this act of exchange the place became known as Huntersville, a

name which it has ever since retained. It was at the home of this same Bradshaw that the County Government was organized for Pocahontas County, and the first County Court ever held for the County on March 5th, 1822. The date of the settlement of John Bradshaw is unknown but it was in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was the leading citizen of the County for many years and departed this life on December 30th, 1834, in the 76th year of his age, having been born February 2nd, 1759. He lies buried in the village of Huntersville. His grave has recently been properly marked with appropriate ceremonies.

Another one of the earliest settlers in that portion of Bath County, now included in Pocahontas County, was Jacob Warwick. He came from the southeastern part of Virginia, and his first settlement was on Jackson River. He owned a great many slaves and after he patented the lands, now known as the Clover Lick farm, he came out and built a house then removed several of his slaves to the land for the purpose of having them improve it. Among the number was one known as "Old Ben," who in the absence of Mr. Warwick, acted as foreman or general manager.

A quantity of stock was brought out, and soon vast numbers of horses and cattle were running at large in the forest. On one occasion the proprietor came out to the farm to see how the work was progressing, and one morning during the stay, he and Ben rode some three miles up the

stream to salt the cattle, and when done they started to return, but had not proceeded far when they were fired upon by a band of Indians in ambush. But one bullet took effect an that pierced the body of the horse upon which Mr. Warwick rode. The horse fell to the ground but at once recovered himself and the two dashed away at full speed, and reached the house in safety, but just as they reined up,the wounded horse fell dead. Mr. Warwick mounted another which happened to be standing in the yard, and rode post haste to Jacksons River, while "Old Ben" gathered the slaves and took refuge in the mountains and there remained until all danger was passed.

The will of Jacob Warwick, which was probated in the County Clerk's Office of Pocahontas County, at the February term of the County Court, 1826, shows the following bequeath:

"24th. I give and bequeath to my servant man known by the name of Ben, the balance of the aforesaid survey (which I bequeathed unto James W. Warwick and Jacob Warwick) from Wood's run to the upper end of said survey including all the land within the bounds. Also I give unto the said Ben two milch cows and to his heirs and assigns forever.

25th. I do hereby emancipate and set free my servant man known by the name of Ben, together with his wife, Kate, and Charles, their son, for and in consideration of their faithful services to me."

Other early settlers in Pocahontas County, many of whose descendants still bear their name and are here with us were:

Benjamin Arbogast, who settled in the Glade Hill Neighborhood. Adam Arbogast, who settled on the head of Greenbrier River in 1796.

William Auldridge, a native of England who settled in Bridger's Gap.

John Barlow, who settled on Buckley Mountain on the west side of Greenbrier River.

Joshua Buckley, the pioneer settler of the Buckeye neighborhood who came from Winchester and settled at the junction of Swago Creek with Greenbrier River, between the years 1770 and 1775.

Adam Burner, the progenitor of the Burner family in Pocahontas County, who settled on the head of Greenbrier River.

Robert Beale, who settled on Elk about 1827.

Reuben Bussard, a native of Germany, who settled between Glade Hill and Frost.

Jesse Bright, the ancestor of the Bright family in Pocahontas County.

Valentine Cackley, who settled in the Mill Point neighborhood about 1778.

Michael Cleek, the progenitor of the Cleek family, who settled in Knapps Creek Valley.

John H. Conrad, who settled on North Fork.

Jacob Cassell, the ancestor of the Cassell family, who settled in Greenbank District.

John Collins, a native of Ireland, who settled on Greenbrier River.

Thomas Cochran, a native of Ireland, who settled on the Rankin place on Greenbrier River.

James Callison, who settled on Locust Creek about 1782, and Anthony Callison, who settled in the same neighborhood at a later date.

James Cooper, who settled in the Greenbank neighborhood.

Isaiah Curry, who settled on Back Mountin.

Henry Dilley, who settled on Thorny Creek.

Michael Daugherty, a native of Ireland, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770.

Abram Duffield, who settled in Edray District.

Walter Drinnon, a native of Ireland, who settled in Edray District.

Martin Dilley, who settled near Dilley's Mill.

Edward Ervine, who settled on the head of Trimble's Run in Greenbank District.

Andrew Edmiston, who settled on Locust Creek.

William Edmiston, who settled in Little Levels District.

Jeremiah Friel, who settled on the waters of Laurel Creek.

John R. Flemmins, who settled on the waters of Laurel Creek

Felix Grimes, a native of Ireland, who settled on the waters of Knapps Creek about 1770.

Robert Gay, who settled in Edray District.

David Gibson, who settled in Little Levels District about 1770.

Thomas Galford, the original ancestor of the Galford family in Pocahontas County, who settled on Glade Hill about the time of the Revolutionary War.

William A. Gum, who settled near Greenbank.

Jacob Gum who settled near Greenbank.

Richard Hill, who is believed to have settled here about the time the armies of the Revolution were disbanded. He married Nancy McNeel, a daughter of John McNeel, the first settler of Little Levels District.

David Hannah, an early pioneer who settled on Elk

Christopher Herold, who settled on Douthards Creek.

Henry Harper, the ancestor of the Harper family, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1812.

Richard Hudson, who settled on Sitlingtons Creek.

David James, who settled on Droop Mountain.

John Jordan, who settled in the Little Levels. He was a native of Ireland.

George Kee, a native of Ireland, who came here prior to 1800 and settled near Marlinton.

Daniel Kerr, who settled near Greenbank.

Lanty Lockridge, who settled on Douthards Creek.

Moses Moore, the ancestor of the large Moore family in Pocahontas County, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770.

Hugh McLaughlin, who settled on the site where the town of Marlinton now stands.

Levi Moore, Sr. a native of Wales, who settled near Frost.

Thomas McNeill, the ancestor of the large McNeill family of the Swago community, who settled in this County between 1768 and 1770.

Sampson L. Mathews, who first settled on Swago and later moved to Mill Point. He was the first county surveyor.

William Nottingham, a native of England and the ancestor of the Nottingham family, who settled in Greenbank District.

John Sharp, a native of Ireland, the ancestor of one branch of the Sharp family in Pocahontas County, who settled at Frost in 1802.

William Sharp, the ancestor of another branch of the Sharp family in Pocahontas County, who settled in Huntersville District about 1773.

Samuel Whiting, who with his wife came from England and settled on Elk. His descendents are now to be found in Greenbrier County.

John Yeager, who settled at Travelers Repose.

And such other names as William Poage, David L. Ruckman, James Rodgers, John Slaven, John Smith, James Tallman, Joseph Varner, James Waugh, Ralph and Stephen Wanless, Alexander Waddell, Thomas Drennen, John ~~xxxxxx~~, Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Patrick Slaterly, Robert Duffie, Thomas Brock, Lawrence Drennin, James Lewis, John Switzer and many others.

These pioneers, the foundation stone of our present citizenship, mostly came from that part of Virginia east of the mountains, though a few came from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

They were either married when they came and brought their wives along with them or else returned to the settlement for a helpmate. A home was not complete without a cook, spinner and weaver.

Rella F. Grapes

Pocahontas Co, Hillsboro Iowa

July 1, 1940.

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chapter 5 - Section 1

Lewis Collins, son of John Collins the pioneer, was called the " monarch of all he surveyed ". He was regarded as the strongest, most athletic and largest man in the county. He excelled as a ditcher, fence builder and mower. He belted many large tracts of land and cleared many fields. He was also noted for his good temper and jovial disposition. Never was he known to provoke anyone and, strange to say, he had more pugilistic knockouts than any one person of his time in this section.

Andrew Edmiston, son of James Edmiston, was born in 1777. He settled in the Lower Levels near Locust. In his youth and early manhood, Andrew Edmiston seems to have had a consuming passion for athletic exercises, boxing, wrestling, and feats of muscular endurance. There was at that time one Thomas Johnson, near the head of Stony Creek, who claimed to be the champion hard hitter of that region. He heard of young Edmiston's exploits as an athlete, and these exploits c created some doubt as to who was the " best man ". To settle the question, the ambitious Stony Creek champion sent a challenge to the champion of the Lower Levels, that if he would meet him he would find out that though he might be the best th the Levels could show, that he would soon find himself nowhere on Stony Creek, if he just dared to show himself up there. This fired young Edmiston and he set out by light of the

morning stars for West Union.

He walked from his home near Locust to John Smith's, head of Stony Creek, fifteen or more miles, before breakfast to dispute the question of " best man " with Tom Johnson on his own Stony Creek ground. Without stopping for breakfast, he sailed into Johnson. In the first round Johnson landed a terrific blow on Edmiston's shoulder that dislocated his arm, and yet he continued the contest until he saw his opportunity, and overpowered Johnson until he called for enough. John Smith then took charge of the victor, the now " best man" on Stony Creek and the Levels, gave him his breakfast and by noon he was back at Locust.

The story is told of Joseph Hannah, son of David Hannah, who lived at the mouth of Locust Creek, that when he was a young man he was remarkably fleet of foot and very active in his movements. He often told of a jump he made when a practical joke was played on him. The joke was played by Richard Hill, Adam Bumgardner, one Mullins and a colored man named Dick. The jokers explained to Dick what they were up to and Dick cheerfully promised to act his part. While the two were hoeing away, a shot was fired from ambush. Dick fell and made a dreadful outcry, rolled and kicked about in seemingly terrible agony. Young Joseph Hannah fled towards the house and in the race leaped a gully. When matters came to be under-

stood, the leap was measured and it was forty-two feet from track to track. Mr. Hannah was fond of telling his friends that he had "jumped the decree". Decree meant what record now means in races and athletic games. In jumping the "decree" he "broke the record", by two feet.

David Hannah, Jr., son of David Hannah, Sr., married Margaret Burnside and settled on Elk. He was very interesting from the fact that he had been off to the war of 1812. He had an interesting way of relating his adventures and was fond of telling about the war. He was at his best when telling about how he felt when aroused one morning before day to get ready for an attack, as the British were reported as coming. His hat kept falling off as he marched until it became so troublesome that he was determined to find out the reason why it would not stay on his head. When the troops halted, he examined his head and found the hairs were all on end, stiff as bristles, and were pushing the hat off as fast as he could put it on. The hair kept stiff until the order was given to return to camp, when it all became limber enough and the hat was no more trouble. He found out afterwards that the whole scheme was to try out the new soldiers to find out how they would conduct themselves when ordered into battle. This was near Norfolk.

The story he seemed most fond of telling was about his experiences in the hospital tent. Before his term of service

had expired, he was prostrated by fever and given up as a critical case, and very strict orders were given not to let him have a drop of anything cool to drink. He noticed that there was whiskey and water on the table for the nurse's use, and he determined to have some at all hazards. The attendant came to him and found the young soldier so weak and stupid that he seemed to know nothing and was unable even to lift his hand. So the hospital man thought there would bre no risk to run were he to leave the bottle and pitcher on the table while he would step out for a breath of fresh air. As soon as his back was turned, the sick soldier crawled to the table, mixed the liquor and water, drank until he could drink no more and then crawled back to his bunk. When the nurse returned, he was surprised to find his patient apparently asleep and the skin showing a tendancy to moisture,. Finally the sweat broke and when the doctor came to look at his patient he seemed much pleased with the change in his condition.

" You were mighty near gone, old fellow, and if we had not kept cold water away from you, where would you be now?"

He thought he would have been much better off and would have mended much more rapidly, had things been left on the table as before. For, as he was beginning to get stronger, the liquor was kept out of his sight.

John Johnson, the ancestor of the Johnson relationship

and a pioneer of West Marlinton, whose log cabin stood several hundred yards below the bridge, near a large walnut tree, heard that corn had matured in Nicholas County. He set out to bring in some of the Nicholas corn for seed. He lost his way in Black Mountain and was bewildered for nine days, having nothing to eat most of the time. In his desperation he tried a morsel of garter snake but could not swallow it, and he concluded that he had rather die than " eat such eatings as that ". Upon coming to a home, he was just able to move and scarcely able to make the mistress understand what had happened. She at once proceeded to prepare a bountiful meal, thinking a man as hungry as he would never know when to quit. In the meantime the master came in and countermanded all this preparation, and directed a little thin mush to be boiled and a little skimmed milk to be brought in from the spring house. He prepared a saucer of mush and milk and gave the stranger one spoonful, then waited for results. In a few minutes there was a violent emetic disturbance and it looked as if he were about to turn inside out. When this subsided a little more of the mixture was given, with more favorable results, and in a few hours the pangs of hunger were somewhat appeased. Nourishment was carefully dosed out for some days and he finally made the trip, bringing the corn, which planted one of the first crops ever produced in the town of Marlinton.

Peter Lightner, who lived on Knapps Creek about ninety years ago was said to have always been in a good humor. He was one of the most expert horsemen od his time, and perhaps realized as much ready change swapping horses as any other of his citizen contemporaries. He could come as near making a new and a young horse of an old dilapidated framework of an animal as was possible for anyone to do who has ever made a business dealing in horse-flesh.

James Sharp was a member of the County Court under the old arrangement, and was held in high esteem for his patriotism and strict, scrupulous integrity. He was much in the habit of hunting at the proper season, not only for the sport, but as a matter of business, for the proceeds were useful in bartering for family supplies for the comfort and sustenance of his household. While living at his first home on Cummings Creek, he had a very sensational adventure on Buckley Mountain. It was growing late and was near time to put out for home. He was passing leisurely when a panther suddenly mounted a log in front of him. He shot the animal but, when the smoke cleared away, another stood in the same place on the log. This happened nine times when the hunter became panic stricken and ran home. Sometime during the night the remainder of the pack followed his trail to the house and killed a yearling calf. The next morning Mr.

Sharp went to the spot where he had fired the nine shots, and beheld nine panthers and every shot had told with fatal effect. It appeared that there were seasons when these animals went in packs of fifteen or twenty and this happened to be one of the seasons.

William A. Gum came from Highland County (then Pendleton) and located at the Redden place near Greenbank in 1831. In 1841 Mr. Gum moved to Back Allegheny and settled there. The way he came to have a middle name is a little out of the usual order. When Dunkum & Co. had a store at Dunmore, William Gum was a liberal customer. There was another Wm. Gum from the vicinity of Greenbank, and the merchant to note the difference and not get their accounts mixed, called the one from Back Allegheny " William Allegheny " on his books. In settling he had Mr. Gum sign his name William A. Gum. From that circumstance he always signed his name so in business affairs and in correspondence. So he got his middle name "Allegheny" long after he became a grown man. We find that many of the pioneers got their names from places in or near where they lived.

Pocahontas County History - by
Dr. Wm. T. Price.

Lillian Belcher

Marlin and Sewell
Early History of Settlers of Land Where Marlinton now Stands

In the autumn of 1748 a demented man wandered from Frederick County, Virginia over into what is now supposed to the the territory of Greenbrier or Pocahontas counties and returned. Although a supposed lunatic he had sufficient method in his madness to give a description of his trip and the county he saw.

This report induced Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell to journey to the Country in 1750. After crossing the Allegheny mountanns and following the waters to the mouth of Knapp's Creek in what is now Pocahantas county, they located and built a cabin. Soon after defficulty arose between them and Sewell moved out a few yards and established himself a hollow tree, after which they lived amicably for some time as neighbors and were found thus living when John Lewis and his son (afterwards General Andrew Lewis) came west as agents for the Greenbrier Land Company, in 1751. Sewell afterwards moved a few miles farther west to "Sewell Mountains" where he was killed by the Indians. Marlin is said to have gone back to Virginia. Marlin's Bottoms and Sewell Mountains still their names.

In the year 1751 or 2 John Ulrich Swope who was born in the Old Duchy and Swabia, Germany and raised in Lancaster County, Pa. followed up Jacksons river and Dunlap's creek and crossing the Knobs in Monroe County which still bears his name, went down into Wolf Creek Valley (Monroe Co.) and entered his "hatchet right" and cut his name on a beech tree near a spring now owned by the heirs of Cornelius Leoch . When he came back he decided to build about 300 yards farther west at what is known at present as the "Conner Spring". In this house his son Michael Swope was born on the 27th day of Sept., 1753. Strange as it may appear that house has been continually occupied ever since and is in a splendid state of preservation.

An older son of his (Joseph who was born Aug. 11, 1751, and who was the grandfather of the writer) was stolen or taken captive there by the Indians in the year 1756 at the age of five and kept by them nine years. There is no doubt about Michael Swope being the first white male child born in Southern W. Va. if not in the State.

There was some years ago among the older inhabitants a traditional history that there was a girl baby born to some other settler that was the first white child bron in the new territory, but, if so, who she was and where she was born has been entirely lost.

The Marlinton Messenger---August 16, 1907

Lillian Belcher

Pocahontas Co. and Greenbrier

The Scotch-Irish

In regard to the early settlers on the Greenbrier and its waters, I have gone over the records that I have notes of with a great deal of interest.

The first record of a permanent settlement that I can find on the Greenbrier is this: In a suit of Kincade vs. Cunningham in the Augusta Circuit Court it appears that Christian Landers settled on a survey made on the Greenbrier in October 1751, very soon after it was made Landers mode what was called a "Tomahawk Improvement", that is, killed the trees etc., and in 1753 John and Robert Fulton raised four acres of corn on the improvement. The place is about the Renick Settlement in Greenbrier, and is the same land on which William Renick lived and owned in 1802. James Burnside was living with the Fultons there in 1753 and was digging ginseng.

In this suit there are some other depositions in regard to settlements on the Greenbrier the most interesting of which is one of Eve Johnston in which she testifies that she was living on the Greenbrier in 1753 within one mile of Christian Landers improvement. The Landers improvement is what is known in the suit as the "Spring Lick" tract, and was surveyed for the Greenbrier Company on the 6th day of October, 1751.

This was the day after the survey at what is now Marlinton--October 5th, 1851.

This, however, was what is now Greenbrier County. Nearly as early, if not as early, people had settled permanently in what is not Pocahontas. Marlin and Sewell were at Marlinton in 1749-50 but there is no record, so far as I know, of their making an improvement, even a "Tomahawk improvement" then or elsewhere on the Greenbrier. By 1760, and very probably several years prior to that time, there were living in what is now Pocahontas county Naptholum Gregory and family, (for whom Knapps-Naps--creek is named), William Warwick, Andrew Stillingtan, John Warwick, William Wilson, Moses Moore and others. Moses Moore lived on Knopps Creek, and I believe the Warwicks and Stitlington lived around Clover Creek and Stillington Creek and Deer Creek.

Andrew Stillington was born about 1714, and in an answer of Jacob Warwick

Stillington married his mother "when a young man". From what records I can get I think this was about 1750-55. Certainly not later than the later date. Anyhow, as early as 1761, May 20th, in Augusta County parish Vestry Book page 332, an Orphan, Mary Garvin, is bound to Andrew Stillington, and his wife. I think he was then living on the Greenbrier. I am sure that he and the Warwicks were living on the Greenbrier the next year, when on February 17th, 1762, at a County Court of Augusta County, the following order was made:

Ordered that the following orphans be bound out, William Meek to William Warwick; Mary Meek to Andrew Stillington; Margaret to James Walker; James Meek to William Wilson; Jane Meek to Moses Moore.

And on March 16th, 1768, shortly before Andrew Stillington left the Greenbrier the following order was entered in Augusta County Order Book No. 11, Page 503. "Catherine Whitman bount to Andrew Stillington; Jacob Whitman to Jacob Warwick; and Mathias Whitman to James Gregory."

This Gregory I suppose was a son of Napthalum Gregory died here sometime about 1762. On August 18th, 1762 his wife Mary qualified as "Administratrix of her deceased husband Napthalum Gregory," and on the 24th the suit of Nap. Gregory vs. Stephen Wilson was dismissed on account of plaintiff's death.

On the next day, August 24th, we got our first county officer when "Archibald Cl[illegible]dennin is appointed constable on the "Waters of the Greenbrier." But we lost him the next year--on July 15th, 1763--when he was killed by the band of Indians then on their way to the Kerrs Creek Massacre which occurred July 17.

W. A. B.(?)

Pocahontas Times
Marlinton W. Va. March 15, 1914

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Second Ave.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Jan. 11, 1940 -1-

Pocahontas

Chapter 4--Section 3.

Tired of the monotony of the sheltered homes of the low lands, it was the custom of the early pioneers to take a rifle, an axe, and an augur and walk westward. On arriving at a place where the mountains changed and the streams flowed toward the west, each pioneer set about looking over the vast wooded domain for a place to make a home. Everything was open to him. He wandered from stream to stream and observed the character of the land, the kinds of trees, presence of springs. Finding an ideal place, he marked some trees nearest the springs and set to work to clear a field for a corn crop. After this, some corn was planted and he set to building a house of logs. With his axe and his augur he built a one room house with clapboard roof without the use of a single nail or other iron. The floor was earth and there were no windows. A puncheon door swung on wooden hinges and was secured by a bar and a latch with a string.

By the time the corn was raised and ready to leave to ripen, the pioneer walked back to the lowlands to get his family and they trailed him back with a cow or two, seldom a horse, and started life in their new home.

It was under different circumstances that John McNeel came here from Frederick County, Virginia in the year of 1765. He was of pugilistic temperment and fearing that he had slain an antagonist, fled from his home and became a fugitive. He followed the trend of the Alleghenies and

going deeper into the wilderness, came in sight of the Levels. He was so favorably impressed with the fertile land, fine timber, and general outlook of a goodly place in which to dwell, that he pitched his camp between where the gate at the road now is and the Matthew John McNeel residence.

One day while hunting for venison, he met Charles and Jacob Kinnison, natives of his home land, who brought him the glad tidings that the man he thought he had killed, had recovered and was in good health. He invited the Kinnisons to share his camp and aided them in selecting a home site adjoining his tract. About this time John McNeel built himself a cabin near where the Matthew John McNeel residence now stands and near a wonderful spring in that locality.

Then these three men returned to the lower valley of Virginia. It was on this visit that John McNeel married Martha Davis who was born in Wales in 1740. Soon after their marriage, they came to the Little Levels to make their home. They brought with them a Welch Bible which was owned by the late Joseph B. McNeel, son of Capt. WM. Lamb McNeel. This was the first Bible known to anyone to have been brought to the waters of the Greenbrier.

John McNeel was so deeply impressed with the sense of God's providential care that, in gratitude to Him, he built the White Pole church on the hill set apart from the McNeel cemetery.

He joined the expedition to Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774. He returned home for a short time and then enlisted in a company formed in Frederick County Virginia during the

Revolution.

A pathetic tradition informs us that while John McNeel was at Point Pleasant, a child was born and died, before his return. The mother with her own hands made the coffin, dug the grave and buried the child.

About this same year, 1765, the figure of a tall, stalwart, broad-shouldered man could have been seen standing on top of a wild and rugged knoll, high above the North Fork Creek, a short distance east of the junction of North Fork and Deer Creek. He was probably alone except for his long rifle which he leaned upon as he watched the glorious scenes that stretched before him. This lone pioneer was John Warwick. He was one of those daring men who, as the tide of emigration started westward, had left his family and friends and after many days of hunting and exploring, had reached the junction of North Fork and Deer Creek.

The scene so impressed John Warwick that he concluded to build a home and found a settlement on the waters of Deer Creek. After taking a tomahawk right, which consisted of blazing a few trees and building a rude shack, he set out for his home in East Virginia, to tell his people of the magnificant country he had discovered.

Immediately with his sons, Andrew, John, Jr., and Wm., he persuaded a large number of settlers to accompany him to Deer Creek Valley. The country through which they traveled was a wild and impenetrable forest; the axe of the pioneer had never sounded here and every mile of the way was beset with

danger from Indians. But the pioneers did not know the meanin of fear. The settlers moved in and the settlement began to gr

Now the Indians began to be troublesome so the settler decided to build a fort. The fort was planned by Andrew Warwi but built by the settlers. This fort was built in circular for and the roof was covered with sods and dirt to prevent fire from the enemy. This fort was used as a home for many of the settle who often lived for weeks within its walls. For many years it r mained a famous fort on the frontier, and withstood many Indian attacks. It was situated at the forks of North Fork and Deer Creek on an elevation of ground that commands a view of the surrounding country, now in the west end of the field of F. H. Warwick.

Pocahontas COUNTY

We, John S. Blaine, a Clergyman, residing in the County of Pocahontas, and Benjamin Tallman, residing in the same County, hereby certify, that we are well acquainted with John Bradshaw, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration; that we believe him to be 72 years of age; that he is reputed, and believed where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN S. BLAINE
BENJAMIN TALLMAN.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier, and served as he states. And the Court further certifies that it appears to them that John S. Blaine, who has signed the preceeding certificate, is a Clergyman, resident in the county of Pocahontas, and, that Benjamin Tallman, who has also signed the same, is a resident in the same County, and is a credible person, and that their statement is entitled to credit.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: History W. Va.

Title: Early Settlers - Pocahontas Co.

Author: R. F. Yeager

Date Submitted: _____ Length: 900 Words

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Contents: Complete statement on Early Settlers - Pocahontas Co. Gives history of Pocahontas Co. in connection with Peter Lightner, John Bradshaw, McNeel, Jacob Warwick.

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All things were gotten ready, the journey made and the final home was reached. A few acres of land were cleared, and then, Mr. McNeel remembering his duty to God, with his own hands reared a small log cabin in which him and his neighbors might worship. This temple dedicated by its builder to the worship of the Builder of the Universe was called the White Pole Church, and was, in all probability, the first ever erected west of the Allegheny Mountains.

At length Dunmore's war broke out and Mr. McNeel, together with his neighbors, the Kennisons, repaired to Camp Union, enlisted and accompanied General Lewis to Point Pleasant, where they participated in the bloody battle of October 10, 1774. During their absence a child of Mr. McNeel died, and the mother constructed a rude coffin, dug a narrow grave, and with her own hands laid the infant away to rest. This was the first child born within the limits of Little Levels District.

The soldiers returned but not to remain. The struggle between the Mother Country and her American Colonies was rapidly verging to a crisis, and they at once crossed the mountains and joined the patriot army, in which they served until they saw the thirteen feeble colonies of 1776 the recognized nation of 1783. From these sturdy pioneers there are to be found to-day within Pocahontas County some of her most substantial citizens who bears the name of McNeel and Kennison.

PETER LIGHTNER.

Peter Lightner was among the first settlers in what is now Pocahontas County. He was a German-Dutchman and came from the eastern part of the State. ~~He located on Knapps Creek~~. He located on Knapps Creek, and was a great blessing to the country which he came to help settle. Prior to his coming there were no mills nearer than Staunton, a distance of nearly one hundred miles through a trackless wilderness. This was too far to go to mill, so the people prepared their own corn for bread. The mode was simple. A large tree was felled, from which a large block or cut was taken, which when placed on end was probably as high as a man's waist. It was placed on end in front of the cabin, then a fire was kindled upon it and so managed that an inverted cone was formed. From this the charred coals were taken and the "hominy block" was ready for use. A peck or more of shelled corn was put in and pounded until it was reduced to coarse meal, from which bread was then baked. Mr. Lightner's coming to the community remedied all this. He erected a mill, and although some of the pioneers had to come thirty miles or more they considered it an easy task to provide bread. This mill was located on Knapps Creek and although many, many years have breathed their changeful breath upon the site, yet a portion of the old foundation and a trace of the race still remain to inform the observer that it once existed. Mr. Lightner sold this Mill to John Bradshaw, who in turn sold it to Henry Harper

JOHN BRADSHAW AND JOHN HARNESS, THE FIRST PEDDLER

An other early pioneer was John Bradshaw, who reared his cabin home on the site where Huntersville, formerly the County seat, now stands. Soon after he located, the people of Bath County constructed a wagon road from Warm Springs, through the mountains, to his house. This was the first public road ever opened within the present limits of Pocahontas County.

Soon after the opening of this thoroughfare, a man named John Harness began hauling goods from Staunton into these mountains for the purpose of trading with the settlers. He made his headquarters at the house of Mr. Bradshaw, and here he opened out his stock in trade, which was largely made up of salt, coffee, powder, lead, a few pieces of calico and other articles. Here he would be met by the hunters, who brought in their pelts, venison, ginseng, etc., and exchanged for what they most needed. From this fact the place became known as Huntersville, a name which it has ever since retained. It was at the home of this same Bradshaw that the first County Court ever held for Pocahontas County convened on March 5th, 1822. more about the Court comes in here

JACOB WARWICK.

One of the earliest settlers in that portion of Bath County now included in Pocahontas County, was Jacob Warwick. He came from the southeastern part of Virginia, and his first settlement was on Jackson River. He owned a great many slaves, and after he patented the lands now known as the Clover Lick Farm, he came out and built a house, then removed several of his slaves to the land for the purpose of having them improve it. Among the number was one known as "Old Ben", who in the absence of Mr. Warwick acted as foreman or general manager.

A quantity of stock was brought out, and soon vast numbers of horses and cattle were running at large in the forest. On one occasion the proprietor came out to the farm to see how the work was progressing, and one morning during his stay, he and Ben rode some three miles up the stream to salt the cattle, which when done they started to return, but had not proceeded far when they were fired upon by a band of Indians in ambush. But one ball took effect and that pierced the body of the horse upon which Mr. Warwick rode. The horse fell to the ground but at once recovered himself and the two dashed away at full speed, and reached the house in safety, but just as they ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ reined up the wounded horse fell dead. Mr. Warwick mounted another which happened to be standing in the yard, and rode post haste to Jacksons river, while old Ben gathered the slaves and took refuge in the mountains, and there remained until all danger was passed

..., Charles Scott, and-------Wheeler. Each ...amin Trust, Rice

1

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W.Va.
Pocahontas County
May 2I, I940
Ch. 4 section 5-a-2

From I865 to I9I0 there were no great waves of population growth. People from here continued to move west, and others continued to come in. After lumber oporationsbegan, lumbermen from other states came here to work in the woods, but many of them moved on elsewhere when the lumber company moved. The census for I870 was 4,069, and by I900 had increased to 8,572. However, the growth had been gradual and continual.

We got a few foreigners after the coming of the railroad, but most of them weree assimilated into the general population, because there were no groups large enough to form much of a colony of their own.

The freed slaves slaves did not cause any special disturbances, as most of the slaves in this county were of the better class of negroes. They either stayed on as servants to their former masters or settled near by. There was no Ku Klux Klan organization in the county after the Civil War. If any one in the county belonged to the organization they belonged elsewhere.

There was one band of negroes from Bath county Va. who bought land in Pocahontas around I870, and formed the little negro settlement of Brownsburg, about 5 miles from Marlinton. Those who came were: James W. Jackson, Harry McDowell, Nathan Wilson, William Wilson, Nathan Wheeler, Benjamin Trust, Rice Graves, Howard Tibbs, Charles Scott, and-------Wheeler. Each

of them brought his family. In 1878, they petitioned the county for a school, and it was granted. Later there came to this community, James Wilson, William Kenny, Joe Fox, George Washington, Max Boggs, and Joe Wilson.

This colored community, at the present time, has a good school, a church, electric lights, and very good country roads. They have always been peaceable and upright citizens of the county.

Calvin Price helped me with this material.

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

Pocahontas

Chapter 4 - Part b. 3 - Slaves

1. In the inventory and appraisment of the estate of David Hannah Oct. 5, 1826.

1	black	boy	Charles - - - - - - - $100.00
1	"	"	James - - - - - - - - 360.00
1	"	"	Bob - - - - - - - - - 400.00
1	"	"	Dick - - - - - - - - - 420.00
1	"	girl	Sall - - - - - - - - - 300.00

2. Appraisment of estate of Tyrus Perkins - Aug. 28, 1830

1	black	girl	Nancy - - - - - - - - $300.00
1	"	boy	James - - - - - - - - 300.00
1	"	"	James - - - - - - - - 150.00 (Son of Nancy)

3. Estate of John Sharp - Oct. 25, 1830.

1	negro	woman	Nancy - - - - - - - - $163.00
1	"	boy	Ned - - - - - - - - - 225.00
1	"	"	George - - - - - - - - 140.00
1	"	"	Reuben - - - - - - - - 88.00
1	"	"	James - - - - - - - - - 63.00

Instead of being sold the slaves of John Sharp were hired out. Nancy and her two sons, James and Reuben hired for one year by Thomas Galford for $11.00. George hired for one year by James Sharp for 50 cents and Ned hired for one year by Sarah Sharp for $11.03.

4. In bill of sale of property of Robert Beale Feb. 19, 1833 Mary Beale bought

1 black girl Julia - - - - - - - -$66.00

5. In the will of Joseph Wooddell:

My negro woman Liz. I allow to be appraised and one of my four daughters to take her at the appraised value.

My negro man, Charles to be maintained by my son, James.

6. Appraisment of property of Andrew M. Gatewood who had willed all of his slaves to be sold.

1	negro	man	Bill - - - - - - - -$400.00
1	"	"	Jefry - - - - - - - - 250.00
1	"	boy	Lewis - - - - - - - - 375.00
1	"	"	Davy - - - - - - - - 150.00
1	"	"	Harry - - - - - - - - 150.00
1	"	man	Daniel - - - - - - - - 30.00
1	"	woman	Mary - - - - - - - - - 5.00
1	"	"	Mariah - - - - - - - - 150.00
1	"	"	Eliza - - - - - - - - 175.00

June 24, 1940

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chapter 5 - Section 3

The Rev. John Waugh was a son of the pioneer Samuel Waugh. He was a skillful worker in metals. His specialty seemed to be the manufacture of hoes, one of the most useful implements in his time, when, with many persons, it was the main reliance in cultivating a crop and working a garden. He also excelled in tempering axes - another implement of precious value and essential use in preparing the land for cultivation.

Jeremiah Friel was the son of Daniel O'Friel, a native of Ireland, who came to Augusta County with the Lewises about 1740. Jeremiah Friel's first home was on Carrich Ridge but he moved a little later onto the Greenbrier River. He had nine children - four sons and five daughters.- He and his sons were noted reapers. In that day there was cooperative harvesting. Squire Robert Gay's wheat was usually the first to ripen. Beginning there, all hands from James Bridger's down would come hallowing and singing, waving their sickles, eager to see who could cut the first sheaf and make the best record. Then from field to field up the river the harvesters would progress until Bridger's harvest was reaped; then to Wm. and John Sharp's, and Josiah Brown's and sometimes to Robert Moore's at Edray. Then the cickle club would disband with great hilarity for their respective homes.

Late one evening at Friel's the harvesters quit without shocking up all that had been cut and bound. Jeremiah Friel observed, " Boys, it is so late and you are so tired, I believe we will let these sheaves rest till morning". But after supper, he noticed it lightning ominously in the west and north. He roused up all hands out of their beds, provided pine torches and away they went and finished up the shocking just before midnight. Before day it was raining torrents.

He was a jovial companion for his sons and encouraged them from infancy in the favorite pastimes of the period, running foot races, wrestling and boxing. A favorite amusement, when it was raining and the boys had to stay in doors, was a mode of swinging called " weighing bacon". A loop was fixed at one end of a rope or trace chain, the other end was thrown over a beam or joist. The feet were placed in the loop, and then seizing the other end with the hands, they would swing. It required practice and nice balancing to swing, although it looked very easy to one who had never tried it. We would not advise anyone to try it without providing a big pile of straw to fall on.

When Daniel O'Friel came to America, his name was as spelled above but all of his children called themselves Friels.

The wife and children, two sons and one daughter of John H. Flemmens of Laurel Creek were quite famous for their

sugar making. They would work several hundred trees in a season. On the southern exposure an early camp would be worked, then move to another less exposed, then move into the north and close the season there. The mother and children would carry the sap for miles in pails supported by straps from their shoulders and much of the sap was carried up hill. In making arrangements for evaporating the sap, an immense tree would be felled and the kettles supported against it, and then the fires kindled. It was no uncommon thing to see fifteen or twenty large kettles boiling at the same time.

The output would amount to hundreds of pounds. The sugar was generally stirred until it pulverized, and much of it was as fine as brown or coffee sugar.

A good deal of the sugar was taken to Lewisburg and exchanged for more kettles. Mr. Flemmens could pack three large iron kettles on one horse. On those excursions to the sugar market and very frequently at other times, John Flemmens had three horses, driving the foremost, riding the middle one and leading the third. In this manner, he could traverse the bridle paths, - at that day a common means of communication between places.

William Mayse who married Nancy Burgess and settled at Mill Point, was among the first blacksmiths in the Little Levels.

Nathan Burgess, son of John Burgess, Jr. who married Martha Kinnison, daughter of Charles Kinnison the pioneer, settled in the Little Levels. He was a skillful gunsmith. Late in the 18th century and early in the 19th, many of the older hunters were supplied by him with rifles. Some of the rifles were used by riflemen in the military service. One of the best specimens of his workmanship was made for the late William McNeil of Buckeye. When last heard of it was the property of the late James Moore. It was reputed to be one of the most accurate in aim and far reaching of mountain rifles ever in this country.

John Burgess, another son of John Burgess, Jr., who was born in 1778, lived near Mill Point. He was a carpenter by occupation. He did the carpentry work on the dwelling occupied for many years by the late George W. Poage, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The Jordan barn near Hillsboro was one of his many jobs and still stands in a good state of preservation. For a long series of years, he made most of the coffins needed in lower Pocahontas.

Daniel Kerr located soon after the Revolutionary War on the upper end of the immense estate now owned by the Uriah Hevener Heirs. He established a mill, saw mill and blacksmith shop on Little Back Creek, a branch of Deer Creek.

His place became a center of industry for a wide region.

Jonathan McNeil, son of Thomas McNeil who came to Swago about 1770, married Phoebe Moore and settled at the Swago mill, now on land belonging to G. W. and J. H. McClintic. He appears to have been an enterprising person. Milling, weaving, fulling cloth and powder making were carried on under his supervision.

Gabriel, another son of the pioneer Thomas, settled at Swago and later moved to Ohio. He was a civil engineer, machinist, botanist, farmer, physician and preacher and not a quack in any one, said a writer in a Jackson County paper who had been on a visit to the neighborhood where Dr. McNeil lived.

Henry Harper settled on Knapps Creek about 1812. By patient and perisitent effort land was cleared and a home was built.

At his suggestion, William Civey, of Anthonys Creek, sunk a tan yard. Then Mr. Harper established a blacksmith shop and built the first tilt hammer in this region. This shop was carried on under his own personal supervision. Ralph Wanless, George Hevener of Pendleton, the late Anthony Lightner of Swago and others learned the trade with him and were all good blacksmiths. Mr. Harper also built a flouring mill, which was operated by himself and son Samuel chiefly.

Father and son were smiths and millers and alternated in their work. The tannery shop was built by William Civey, so son of George Civey who built the grist mill. Robert Irvine and John Irvine built the saw mill and the same parties put up the tilt hammer and shop. The residence near the road was built by John Irvine and Chesley K. Moore erected the dwelling beyond the creek.

The mill stones first used in the Harper mill were made by Adam Sharatt, near Friel's on the Greenbrier River. This person lived at the Sharatt place, three or four miles up the Greenbrier River from Marlinton, where he had a mill. The first burrs were bought at John Bradshaw's sale, near Huntersville. The Harper mill succeeded the Poage mill, owned by Peter Lightner. The rocks used by that mill are now on Cummings Creek, near Huntersville, taken there by Price McComb, and must be the oldest or among the oldest in the county - of their dimensions.

Michael Daugherty, who settled on Knapps Creek about 1770, is believed to have built the first tub mill, propelled by water power, anywhere in this whole region. The site was on Mill Run, near Sunset. This mill seems to have been patronized by all sections of upper Pocahontas, and had the reputation of being one of the best of its kind.

Ralph Wanless was the son of William Wanless and the grandson of Ralph "anless, Sr. They settled in the " Hills" five miles north of Huntersville. He had four sons. All the Wanless brothers were industrious and skillful workers in iron, acquired from their father, who seemed to have been a genius in that line of industry, so useful to the people in pioneer times. When Ralph Wanless and his sons wrought at the anvil, they caused the forests to ring with their striking of hammers and sledges, their business was of essential importance. In their time most of the implements used in clearing lands, cultivating the ground, and building houses were made at home. In pioneer shops and for years subsequently were forged axes, hoes, shovel plows, bulltongues, coulters, brush hooks, seng hoes, mattocks, broad axes, frows, grubbing hoes, pot hooks, pot hangers, kettle bales, log chains, double trees, single trees, door hinges and latches, and many other articles.

History of Pocahontas County by
Dr. WM. T. Price.

Mrs. Nella P. Yeager From True History of Pocahontas County-1-
and Notes from Nella Yeagers work on History
Nella Yeager
Jacob Warwick the Bold Pioneer 2000
and Brave Soldier
(from Warwick Family)

MRS. NANCY WARWICK GATEWOOD POAGE
and Her Descendants

Third and last installment

This member of Major Warwick's family was first married to Thomas Gatewood, son of William Gatewood of Mountain Grove. By a previous marriage, Jane Warwick, already mentioned, was the second wife of William Gatewood.

Their home was at Marlin's Bottom (now Marlinton), Pocahontas County. Andrew Gatewood was the only child of her first marriage. Upon relinquishing all interest in the Marlin's Bottom estate, he received the Glade Hill property near Dunmore.

While a student at Washington College, he was regarded as the peer of his classmate, William C. Preston of South Carolina in studies and oratorical talent in their academic rivalry. He married Sally Moffett. A son and daughter survived him,--Charles and Hannah. The daughter became the first wife of John W. Warwick. Her only child was the late Mrs. Sally Ligon, wife of Dr. John Ligon of Clover Lick. She was the mother of eight daughters and one son. The late Mrs. C. P. Dorr, Mrs. F. T. McClintic, Mrs. Louisa Coyner, Mrs. Annette Coyner, the late Mrs. Eva McNeel and the late Mrs. Rosa Arbuckle, Mrs. Mabel Hankins, Mrs. W. B. King and the late Yancy Ligon were her children.

Upon her second marriage, Mrs. Nancy Gatewood became the wife of Major William Poage. Four daughters and one son were born to this marriage.

Mrs. Poage died one morning just at the dawning. Feeling death to be near, she requested Jennie Johnson (who afterward became Mrs. Jennie Lamb) to sing her favorite hymn:

"Come O thou traveler unknown".

Mrs. Poage's eldest daughter Rachel Cameron was married to Josiah Beard of Locust, who was the first Clerk of Pocahontas County. During the Civil War when over seventy years of age, he was taken prisoner by Federal troops. Something was said to rouse his ire and he challenged the whole squad to single combat. Their family numbered eight sons and three daughters. William T. Beard was an influential citizen. His wife Mary was the only daughter of Richard McNeel.

Henry Moffett Beard was a Lieutenant in the Confederate service and for years was a prosperous farmer.

Samuel J. Beard long resided in Missouri.

Joel Early Beard died in the Confederate service. His Mother came to Church one Saturday morning on a sacramental occasion, to the Brick Church, and the first intimation of her soldier son's death, was the fresh grave and the arrival of the body for burial. Her other sons were Charles Woods, John George, and Wallace Warwick, who were Confederate soldiers and are influential citizens residing in the Little Levels of Pocahontas County.

Edwin Beard, the youngest son, was a merchant at Hillsboro. Mrs. Alvin Clark, Mrs. George McNeel and Mrs. Maggie Livesay were her daughters.

Charles Woods Beard married Lizzie Perkins. They were

the parent of five daughters. Mrs. Richard Callison, Mrs. Margaret Ludington, --Mrs. Lucy Hill, Mrs. Rachel Sheets and Miss Nannie Beard.

William T. and Mary Beard had two sons. Edgar Beard who married Lucy E. McNeel and Mathew Lee Beard who married Emma Clark . Moffett Beard had five sons and three daughters. The late Richard Beard who married Bessie Dysard of Clover Lick. Jacob Beard married Blanche Harper, near Hillsboro. Paul married Grace Kennison of Hillsboro. Cameron Beard married Georgia Callison, only daughter of Thomas Callison, near Beard, West Virginia. Harry Beard was drowned in Locust Creek near his home.

His daughters are Mrs. Samuel McNeel of Hillsboro, West Virginia, Mrs. Pearl Nickell of Ronceverte, West Virginia, Mrs. Grace Irvin of Huntington, West Virginia.

John G. Beard was twice married. To the first wife who was a Miss Walkup, he had three sons. The second wife was Miss Lizzie Blair. They had one son, George, and four daughters-- Mrs. Mollie McNeel of Washington State, Mrs. Edward Hill, also of Washington State, Mrs. Alec McNeel of near Hillsboro and Miss Minnie, now deceased.

Wallace Beard was also twice married. His first wife was Prudence Hutton. Their children were John, Hugh and Warwick,-- the sons--and Annie, who died in youth, and Ada of Washington State. The youngest son Edwin Beard married Mollie Hevener of Randolph County. They had three sons. Forrest, who died

several years ago; Emmett Beard who lives in Maryland, near Baltimore and Plummer lives at Culpepper, Virginia; One daughter Ella, who died at the age of six years.

Of Josiah Beard's daughters,--Mrs. Alvon Clark had two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Sydenstricker of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County and Mrs. Andrew Price of Hinton, and the late Cameron Clark of Culpepper, Virginia.

Mrs. George McNeel had three daughters and two sons. The late Mrs. Mary Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma; Miss Rachel McNeel and Miss Anna McNeel, of Ponca City. One son died when a small boy. The other son Paul lives near Ponca City.

Mrs. Margaret Livesay had no children.

Mrs. Poage's second daughter Mary Vance, married Robert Beale of Botetourt County, Virginia and lived on Elk, Pocahontas County, where he died leaving one child, Margaret Elizabeth, who married Dr. George B. Moffett, one of the first graduates in medicine that ever resided in Pocahontas. One of their sons--James Moffett, lived in New York City and became a member of the Standard Oil Company which made him a wealthy man. Robert Moffett, the other son, died in New York. Their only daughter, Mary Winters, died when about the age of six years.

Upon her second marriage, Mrs. Beale became the wife of Henry H. Moffett, the second Clerk of Pocahontas County, an excellent man. Their only son was George Henry Moffett, a member of the Pocahontas bar, ex-speaker of the West Virginia Legislature and a Journalist in Portland, Oregon.

One of Mrs. Henry Moffett's daughters, Mary Evelina, was

married to Colonel William P. Thompson, a Confederate officer whose residence was in New York and prominent in the management of the Standard Oil Company.

The youngest daughter Rachel became the wife of Dr. McChesney of Lewisburg. Sally Gatewood, another daughter, became the wife of Dr. Alexander McChesney of Charleston, West Virginia, whose daughter Mary Winters became the wife of Reverend A. H. Hamilton, a well known Presbyterian Minister. Margaret Davis Poage, the third daughter of Mrs. Nancy Warwick Poage was married to James A. Price of Botetourt County, Virginia and lived at Marlin's Bottom. Four of their sons were in the Confederate service; James Henry, John Calvin, Josiah Woods and Andrew Gatewood.

James Henry was captured at Marlin's Bottom and taken to Camp Chase. He died in 1898.

John Calvin was severely wounded in the same skirmish, shot down in the river and afterwards rescued by friends. His home was near Clover Lick.

Josiah Woods graduated with distinction at Washington College in 1861. He was a lieutenant in Captain McNeel's Company of mounted infantry. He was a teacher, Superintendent of schools and merchant in Randolph County; a member of the Randolph Court and for a term was pres iding officer. He died at Marlinton, Pocahontas County, several years ago. Andrew Gatewood Price was in the Confederate service in the Bath Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Hanover Junction and died a few weeks after at Point Lookout, July 6, 1864, aged about twenty years.

Samuel Davis Price married Carolina McClure and resided on Jackson's River where his widow and children still live.

Mary Margaret Price, now deceased, was married to Andrew M. McLaughlin of whom was purchased the land on which the town of Marlinton is built. Their home was near Lewisburg, West Virginia. Their eldest son Dr. Henry W. McLaughlin is a Presbyterian Minister, and is Secretary of Country Church and Sunday School Extension. Lee and Edgar are their other sons. Anna, Margaret, Lula and Grace are their daughters.

Concerning William T. Price, the eldest son of J. A. and Mary D. Price, the following is taken from Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography:

"William T. Price, clergyman, and author was born July 19, 1830, near Marlinton, West Virginia. He was prepared for College at the Hillsboro Academy and graduated in 1854 from Washington College, now called the Washington and Lee University, receiving a god medal as the first honor graduate in 1858. He completed his theological studies at Union Seminary and was licensed the same year to preach. His time has been devoted mainly to the Presbyterian Church for forty years; twelve years as home missionary in Bath and Highland Counties; sixteen years as pastor of Cook's Creek Church, Rockingham County, Virginia and twelve years as pastor of the Huntersville and Marlinton Churches. He has contributed extensively to religious literature and is the author of several published works."

William T. Price and Anna Louise Randolph of Richmond,

Virginia, were married in 1865. Their children are Dr. James Ward Price, Andrew Price, Susie A. Price, M. D., Dr. Norman R. Price, Calvin W. Price, Editor of the Pocahontas Times and Publisher, who married Mabel Lockridge Milligan; Anna Virginia Price, who married Frank R. Hunter, Banker, real estate and insurance business.

Dr. James Price married Lura Sharp only child and daughter of William Sharp and Julia Moore Sharp, of Edray, Pocahontas County. Mrs. Price died several years ago.

Andrew Price, author, publisher and lecturer, State President of the West Virginia Historical Association, married Grace Clark, teacher and musician of note. Dr. Norman Price married Miss Jean Kinsey.

Dr. Susan Price, noted physician and writer, of Williamsburg, Virginia, has never married.

Elizabeth Woods Poage, the fourth daughter, became the wife of Joel Mathews of Selma, Alabama. Colonel Mathews was an extensive planter and owned several hundred slaves. He tendered a colored regiment to the Confederate Congress, but the government would not receive them as soldiers and put them to work on fortifications.

Colonel William Woods Poage married Julia Callison of Locust and lived awhile at Marlin's Bottom. His later years were passed near Clover Lick. He served many years as a member of the court. Two of his sons, Henry Moffett and William Anthony were slain in the War. Henry Moffett was a cavalry officer and was recklessly daring. Mrs. Sally W. Beery of

Mount Clinton, Virginia is his only surviving child. William Anthony was no less brave and lost his life near Middletown, Virginia, while on a scout.

The surviving sons of Colonel Poage, John Robert and Quincy Woods are prosperous farmers on the grand old homestead near Clover Lick. These brothers married sisters; daughters of Jacob Sharp whose mother was the intimate friend of Mrs. Mary Vance Warwick, long years ago.

Tradition preserves some incidents that illustrate Major Warwick's personal traits. He was once at a house raising near Clover Lick. A young man made himself conspicuous, boasting of his fleetness of foot. The Major took one of his young friends aside and told him if he would beat that youngster at a foot race he would make him a present. The race came off in the afternoon and was won by the young friend. Mr. Warwick was delighted and told him to come over to the Lick as soon as convenient and see what was there for him. When he did so, the Major gave him one of his fine colts.

That youth became a distinguished Methodist Preacher--Reverend Lorenza Waugh. He traveled in West Virginia, Ohio and Missouri and finally went over land to California, where he died in 1899 at the advanced age of 95 years. During the greater part of the itineracy, he used horses that were the offspring of the horse that was presented to him by Major Warwick.

In a controversy about land on Back Creek, in Bath County a challenge passed between him and Colonel John Baxter.

This was about the only serious difficulty he ever had with anyone, but the affair was honorably settled by mutual friends. In person, Jacob Warwick was tall, stoop shouldered and agile.

Mrs. Mary V. Warwick was a person of highly refined tastes. When there was preaching at her house all present were invited to stay for dinner. After the decease of his wife most of his time was spent at the home of Major Charles Cameron. He died at the breakfast table. This occurred January, 1826, when he was nearing his eighty third year.

Pocahontas Chapter 4

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.

This report is a continuation of the first report I sent in. I did not at that time have all the information, but have gotten Mr. Calvin Price to help me with it. Therefore the most of these names are the product of his help. I went to history for the reasons of the migration, but talked it over with him.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST SETTLERS OF POCAHONTAS

Other names to be found in Pocahontas that belonged to this Scotch-Irish migration and who are not members of the first families (already named in other report) are Gillispie, Cochran, Hogsett, Kerr, Lockridge, Drinnin, McCollam, McCoy, Slaven, Hannah, Hill, Kincaid, Irvine, McElwee, Wallace, Curry, Hamilton, Sharp, and McCutcheon.

Then there was Renick, Clark, Gibson, Johnson, Galford, Buckley, Kinnison, Adkison, Barlow, Gatewood, Jackson, Wooddell, Hull, Cooper, Duffield, Auldridge, Duncan, Beale, and Sutton that indicate English origin and Price, Pritchard, Ruckman, and Poage that denote Welch. Though the Poages had gone to northern Scotland years before and migrated to America from there. William Poage and his ten children were able to pay their passage to America and for this reason belonged to the gentry.

Then Kee, Doyle, Kelley, Lourey, and Cloonan are Irish, but Mr. Price says all of these people came to America in this Scotch-Irish migration and as he laughingly expresses it, "There is no migration in the history of the world to compare to the Scotch-Irish migration unless it be that of the children of Israel to the land of Canaan."

These Scotch-Irish were a people who were always ready to move farther on and were therefore excellent frontiersmen.

It is interesting to note that for centuries the British Isles had been over-run and conquered by the Normans, Franks and Romans, but each time they were able to reestablish their self-government and to keep alive democracy and to bring the idea to America. This is proof enough that democracy can and will endure. About the same time that the Scotch-Irish were coming to America by the thousands, Germans and French Huguenots were also moving into the region. The term Huguenot refers to French Protestants. The name Huguenot coming from King Hugo at whose house they met. They were after a time able to form a political party which was opposed by the leaders of the Catholic Party. Therefore, the contest between these people became as much a political as a religious strife, and resulted in á series of religious civil wars. The Huguenots were forced to refugee to Germany and settle along the Rhine. Among these Huguenots were found such names as Maupin, Ligon, Dever, Tacy, Bussard, and Dilley, (Dilles in France). While they were in Germany they had intermarried with the Germans and were, therefore, not pure French when they came to America but they still possessed many of the characteristics of their French origin. As a general rule, they had been workers in shops and manufactures, so naturally they turned to blacksmithing, furniture making, tailoring and so forth as a means of earning a living here, and so these trades were established as a very important part of the occupation of the early settlers. Because of wars and tyrannical government in Germany, and because the Virginia Colonial authorities made such liberal offers, the Huguenots along with many Germans came to America and settled on the frontier. Among these Germans who came to Pocahontas are to be found such names as Lightner, Harper, Yeager, Arbogast, Herold, Burr, Siple, Sheets, Casebolt, Shrader, Burner, Sydenstricker, Varner, Revener, Cackley, Gunn, Overholt and Shinaberry.

These people were the kind who liked to settle down and remain in one place, therefore, were not so good as frontiersmen, but were good for establishing permanent colonization. They were rather inclined to take life as

it came, a sort of come easy, go easy existence, but after they intermarried with the other nationalities they made good citizens. They were mostly tillers of the soil.

Most of the people of Pocahontas are descendant of Indented Servants. Those who sold themselves into servitude for from two to six years for a passage to America. But this was nothing against these people for it proved that they were very desirous to better their conditions and were willing to work to attain their desires. Whether one belonged to the gentry or the commoners depended upon his ability to pay or not to pay his passage.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Brog - W. Va.

Title: Richard Washington Hill

Author: Reda T. Yeager

Date Submitted:

Length: 875 words

Status: Complete

Editor

Contents: Concise but fairly complete statement on life of Richard Washington Hill. Gives Hill genealogy.

Source: Hardesty's Encyclopedia
Yeager, R. T. Notes

Consultant: —

Reliability: not checked

File - Brog

Folder:

A-2702

From Hardisty's Encyclopedia
and the writer's notes
Bella F. Yeager

375

RICHARD WASHINGTON HILL

Richard Washington Hill, son of Joel and Rebecca (Levisay) Hill, natives of Pocahontas County, is a grand-son of one of the earliest settlers of this county, whose name also was Richard Hill. His ancestral blood courses through the veins of many worthy citizens. It is thought that he came to this region from North Carolina soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. He was one of the more distinguished of the early pioneers as a scout and a vigilant defender of the forts.

"Hills Creek" was named in his honor and during the troubled days when the white man and the Indians were disputing for the soil, and he, himself, had several narrow escapes from the tomahawk.

Richard W. Hill was born in Little Levels District, Pocahontas County, June 5th, 1847. He was a prosperous farmer and stockman, residing one mile northwest of Hillsboro. He had four hundred and fifty acres of productive land. G. A. Hill, his brother, was in the Confederate Army under General Sterling Price and was killed in Carroll County, Missouri, in 1863 by bush-whackers.

In Richlands, Greenbrier County, December 28th, 1872, Richard W. Hill and Sarah Margaret Watts were united in marriage. They had six children. Frank Raymond, born October 20th, 1873, Joel F. C. born January 28th, 1876, Glenna R. L. born December 28th, 1878, Harry born January 3rd, 1882 (died

A-2702

in infancy) Anthony, B. F. born July 30th, 1883, and David born in 1885.

The parents of Mrs. Hill were James Franklin Watts born on Big Levels, Greenbrier County, December 17th, 1824 and died in the same county December 17th, 1881. Rachel (Burgess) Watts was born in Greenbrier County January 1830 and died in the same county in March 1862.

Richard W. Hills's children are among the prominent citizens of West Virginia, Florida and the State of Washington. The death of Pocahontas County's beloved citizen--the Honorable Frank Raymond Hill on February 25th, 1936, brought sadness to the entire county. His age was 63 years. He was Pocahontas County's most brilliant lawyer--a graduate of Rndolph Macon College. He was a prominent citizen of Pocahontas County, noted for his hospitality and kindness to everyone. His time was spent serving in some official capacity. At the time of his death he was State Pardon Attorney. He was a zealous and faithful member of the Southern Methodist Church and teacher of the "Home Builder's Bible Class" (Adult Ladies) for several years. It was said that his knowledge of the Scriptures made it a Christian privilege to hear his talks on the Bible lessons.

Nelle Y. McLaughlin,

INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Topic: History W. Va.

Title: Jacob Maulin and Stephen Sewell

Author: Florence Schumm

Date Submitted: _____ Length: 290 Words

Status:

Editor: _____

Contents: Concise family complete statement on Jacob Maulin and Stephen Sewell Gives date and place of their first settlement in Pocahontas County, also an account, with probable cause of their dispute and separation

Source: Source given

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: _____

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character.

Florence Schum

...tas County

Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewall.

"The first persons of English or Scotch-Irish antecedents to spend a winter in what is now Pocahontas County,were Marlin and Sewall. This was the winter of 1750-51. Their camp was in the delta formed by Marlin Run and a slough or drain near the east bank of Knapp's Creek.

"In the course of time-having agreed to disagree- they separated and were found living apart, by Colonel Andrew Lewis,Marlin in the cabin and Sewall in a hollow tree. Upon expressing his surprise at this way of living apart,, distant from the habitation of other human beings,Sewall told him they differed in sentiments and since the separation there was more tranquility, or a better understanding ,for now they were upon speaking terms,and upon each morning"it was good morning, Mr. Marlin, and 'Good morning,Mr. Sewall!' "

"Under the new arrangement ,Sewall crossed the slough, and instead of building another cabin, went into a hollow sycamore tree on the west margin of the slough,quite near where the board walk now crosses,and about in line with a walnut tree now standing onthe east bank of the drain and the court house...

"These persons differed,Sewall told Colonel Lewis, about their"relagian" There is a traditional hint that "immersion" was the theme of contention. But it is more than probable that one was a conformist and the other a non-conformist to the thirty-nine articles of the English rubric. This is known to have been a very live question in those times, both before and after.

"This new arrangement did not last long,and Sewall in search of less molestation about his religion,withdrew about eight miles to a cave at the head of Sewall Run,near Marvin. Thence he went forty miles farther on to Sewall Creek,west Greenbrier,and was found and slain by the Indians."

From
"Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County,West Virginia"
by
William T.Price.
Price-1901. pp.105-106.

character.

... this manner when

Nelle Y. McLaughlin,
Second Ave.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Jan. 1, 1940

Section 3- Part a

Chapter 4

In the Autumn of the year 1749 a man from Frederick County, laboring under some mental strain, wandered away into the wilderness of what was afterwards known as the Greenbrier Country, and although he was supposed to be a lunatic, on his return he related to his friends that he had visited a country where the rivers flowed away to the west, a contrary direction to those of the valley.

This story induced two bold adventurers named Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell to journey to the west for the purpose of finding out whether or not this was true. They traveled on for several days, crossed the Allegheny range and followed the course of a mountain stream through the pass which separates the Beaver Mountains on the south from the Brown range on the north and on down that stream to the mouth of Knapps Creek where it flows into Greenbrier River, now in Pocahontas County-- the first Englishmen to stand on the banks of the Greenbrier River.

They became so impressed with the romantic scene that they determined to make it their future home. So they erected a cabin-- the first settlement in the Greenbrier Country.

Soon after their home was erected, they disagreed. No one really knew just what they quarrelled about, but tradition has it that it was over religion. Sewell remained in the cabin and Marlin took up his abode in a hollow tree not far off. John Lewis and his son found them living in this manner when

hey came west in 1751 as agents and surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company.

Sewell did not live here for long, but moved fifty miles farther down the river to what is now known as Stephen Hole Run, and became a victim of the Indians.

Marlin is said to have returned to the east. However, both left their names upon the landmarks of the country. Sewell in the streams and mountains which bear his name, and Marlin in Marlins Bottom, afterwards called Marlinton, in Pocahontas County. These men came and went and it was as if they had not been here, as no permanent settlement was made.

In 1751, when Gen Lewis came and found them , land was so plentiful that a settler could take public land and lay it off in any way he desired. At Marlins Bottom there were six or seven hundred acres of land formed by Greenbrier River and the streams that enter the river at thia point. Andrew Lewis had his first choice, as Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell were the type that did not bother to take title to the land they had lived upon.

So Andrew Lewis took first choice and surveyed a boundary containing 480 acres and went away to let it ripen into a grant. This grant was respected and the families that came silently into the pleasant valley made their homesteads on Stony Creek and Price Run just outside the 480 acre Lewis Survey.

It is on this Lewis Survey that the town or Marlinton is

built, on the oldest and best title in West Virginia.

In the making of this survey, Andrew Lewis marked two trees as a corner, on the sixth day of October 1751. These oaks are the oldest corner trees in West Virginia and, it is believed in the Mississippi valley. So far as we know there are no other corner trees standing in any of the surveys made by Lewis at that time.

These trees were named the King George Oaks several years ago, This name never became popular, so they were then called the "Charter Oaks". This name has been forgotten too, and the trees go by the name of "Corner Oaks".

A good deal of work has been done to preserve these trees but with little success. At the present time, only stumps of them are standing. They are located in the town of Marlinton, at the Rexrode Garage.

Mar. 15, 1940 -

Nelle Y. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chapter 4--Section 3

Moses Moore was one of the first settlers on Knapps Creek more than one hundred and forty years ago. There was an old Indian Trail or "Valley Draft", as it was once called by which the savages traveled when on their missions of blood to the settlements on Jackson's River and in the Shenandoah Valley. This trail led near by where Moses Moore lived, on land afterwards owned by his grandson Andrew Moore. As might have been expected, it was not long before Moses Moore was carried into captivity, but at last he made his escape and returned to his home. Twice more the savages carried him a prisoner to their towns on the Scioto. After his return the last time, he purchased all the lands lying on Knapps Creek from the Dever place to the Herold place. This tract included several thousand acres, and as the records show, Mr. Moore gave in exchange two steel traps and two pounds sterling money.

Of the ones who occupied the cabin homes in the county at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the following are given in the census numbering about one hundred- fifty-three. This is not all but it is nearly all.

Isaac Moore,	his wife,	6 children
Moses Moore	" "	4 "
Peter Lightner	" "	4 "
Henry Harper	" "	6 "
John Moore	" "	9 "

character.

Felix Grimes,	his wife	7 children
Samuel Waugh,	" "	13 "
James Waugh,	" "	12 "
Aaron Moore,	" "	9 "
William Moore,	" "	5 "
Robert Moore,	" "	6 "
Timothy McCarty,	" "	6 "
Robert Gay,	" "	6 "
Jeremiah Friel,	" "	9 "
Jacob Warwick,	" "	6 "
Andrew Gwin,	" "	2 "
Sampson Mathews,	" "	3 sons
Josiah Brown,	" "	6 "
John Sharp,	" "	5 "
William Sharp,	" "	9 "
William Poage,	" "	4 "
John Baxter,	" "	5 "
Levi Moore,	" "	6 "
John Bradshaw,	" "	5 "

Taken from: Hardesty's Encyclopedia.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Biog - W. V

Title: William Sharp

Author: Mrs. Bella F. Yeager

Date Submitted: —

Length: 8000 words

Status: Complete

Editor —

Contents: Complete ~~Statement~~ on life of William Sharp. Gives pioneer history of Pocahontas county; genealogy.

Source: Kanawha Encyclopedia
Price M.F. Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County
Yeager, R.F. - Journal

Consultant: —

Reliability: not checked

File - Biog.

Folder: (

character.

Mrs. Rolla F. Yeager

Notes from Rolla Yeager journal
Price and Hardesty's Encyclopedia

-1-

WILLIAM SHARP

William Sharp was the pioneer settler of the Huntersville vicinity and was the first to open up a permanent residence.

Traces of the building he erected are yet visible near the new road around the Mountain a few rods from where the mountain road leaves the Dunmore and Huntersville Road.

Mr. Sharp located here in 1773 and saw service as scout and a soldier. It is believed he came here from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. He came here about the time James Lewis Senior came and he was from near Staunton. He married Mary Meeks. She was a very amiable person, lived to a great age and died at the home of her son James Sharp.

In reference to their children, Nancy married Levi Moore Junior, Margaret married John Kelley. Her children were William John, Anthony, Nancy and Polly, Rachel, Jennie and Margaret. Nancy Kelley married Robert Sharp, son of James Sharp and went to Iowa. Mary Sharp became the wife of Arthur Grimes and settled in the Hills, overlooking the head of Knapps Creek.

Sallie Grimes married Hugh McLaughlin and lived near Huntersville. One of her sons was Lieutenant James Hickman McLaughlin who died in Winchester of a wound during the War in 1864.

William Sharp Junior was another son of the Huntersville pioneer and settled in Verdant Valley and a numerous posterity is descended from them.

Their children were James, William, Alexander, Jacob Paul,

John, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Rebecca, Anna, Ellen, Nancy and Martha. He married Elizabeth Waddell and they built up a fine estate out of a forest noted for the large size of its walnut, red oak and sugar maple and reared a worthy family highly respected for their industry and good citizenship.

James Sharp, late of Beaver Creek was another of the sons of William Senior. His wife was Anne Waddell, sister of Mrs. William Sharp. He opened up a home on Cumming's Creek, a part of the Huntersville homestead; upon disposing of his property to William Cackley, Mr. Sharp located on Beaver Creek on property known as the James Sharp place. He opened up an extensive area and prospered in worldly affairs and reared a worthy family. The names of his children were Mary Rebecca, Margaret Martha, Nancy, Rachel, Lucinda, Ann, William, Andrew and James.

Mary married William Pyles, Rebecca became Mrs. James Lewis and lived on his large land holdings in the Levels . Mrs. Ann Clark of Hillsboro was a daughter of James and Rebecca Lewis. Mrs. R. C. Shrader, Mrs. Davis Kennison of Hillsboro and Mrs. Mary Kennison were their daughters. Each daughter was given a fine farm in the Little Levels and their only brother Christopher Lewis, inherited the homestead.

James Lewis' lands were extensive and of the best in the Greenbrier Valley. James Lewis was also one of the original proprietors of Hillsboro, and the little town is largely built on the Lewis lands at one time owned by Mrs Anna (Lewis) Clark.

Margaret Sharp married Jacob Civey on Anthonys Creek.

character.

Martha married a Mr. Civey of the same locality. Nancy Sharp married Robert Ryder and lived in the same neighborhood. Ann Sharp was married to Levi Cackley Junior. Rachel Sharp became Mrs. Robert Gay and lived on Beaver Creek (at Beaver Creek Mills); their children Hamilton B. Gay upper Elk; Sam Gay on Williams River and Mrs. William Jordan on Elk. Lucinda Sharp was married to Jonathan Jordan near Hillsboro; William married Susan, a daughter of Solomon Bussard and settled in the West. Andrew married a miss Bussard. James Sharp married Mary Byrnside on the Greenbrier River east of Hillsboro and settled at the old homestead.

Mr. Sharp died during the War and Mrs. Shar p went to Missouri where some of her family now live. Mrs. Hanson McLaughlin of Odessa, Missouri, was her daughter.

Mr and Mrs Sharp's sons were Joseph and Mitchell. Mitchell Sharp married a Missouri lady and Joseph Sharp married Miss Virginia R. Clark of Hillsboro; they went to Wyoming and purchased a large ranch. Mr. Sharp was prosperous and accumulated wealth on his large cattle ranch. He died three years ago and his family spend part of their time on the ranch and part in Rawlins, Wyoming.

James Sharp Senior was a member of the Court under the old arrangement, was high sheriff of the county, a conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church and was held in high esteem for his patriotism and strict scrupulous integrity. The members of the Court had much confidence in his judgment and he had great influence in framing decisions. Mr Sharp was

character.

fond of hunting at the proper season, not only for sport, but as a matter of business, for the proceeds were useful in trading for family supplies for the comfort of his home. He had a sensational adventure s. As he was returning home late one evening, the scream of a panther just in front of him, in some bushes was a panther. He shot it. Another jumped on the back of his horse. He finally succeeded in stabbing it with his hunting knife and killing it, after a desperate battle. He mounted his horse and rode fast to reach home, fearing another attack from panthers.

HUSBAND Beale, George C.

Born 1837 Place

Chr Place

Marr Place

Died 1913 Place

Bur Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Thomas Beale

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

HUSBAND'S MOTHER Rebecca Gillespie.

WIFE Van Reenan, Sarah Francis (Francena)

Born 1838 Place

Chr Place

Died Place

Bur 1914 Place

WIFE'S FATHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

WIFE'S MOTHER

SEX M or F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth. Given Names	SURNAME	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE / TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1 F	Arachy Jane	Beale	22	May	1857							
2 M	John Thomas	Beale			1859				Ware, Lee			
3 F	Derica Agnes	Beale	20	Feb	1860	7207502-10			9 Nov. 1884 Smith, Mary Jane	28 Oct. 1919	21 Mar.	1941
4 F	Mary Ann (Mollie)	Beale	20	Feb	1861	Dry Branch	Poca	WVa	Ware, Jake			
5 M	Beale, George Cameron				1864				8 Dec. 1880 Hoover, George C	23 Aug. 1887	26 Dec.	1938
6 F	Rebecca Frances	Beale			1865				Hamrick, Rebecca			
7 M	Samuel David	Beale	13	Jan	1867	Brady	Poca	WVA				
8 M	James Marcenas	Beale			1869				29 Sept. 1947 Hamrick, Eva Jane			
9 M	William Hanson	Beale			1871				23 May 1904 Wamsley, Sara Ann Eliza	1948 21 Oct 1946		
10 M	French	Beale	3	Jan	1873	d age 25 1				20 Oct 1956		
11 F	Allie E	Beale	30	Nov.	1877	Mingo		WVa.	Pennington, Belinda	7-29-1898		
									Hinkle, Floyd E	11 Dec 1965		

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

13. M. Branch W. Beale 1879 (died 9 Jan. 1947)

Most of information obtained from obits + fm - "A Beale Family History" that Ruth + Norma Beale had.

OTHER MARRIAGES

Send to Gertrude

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.

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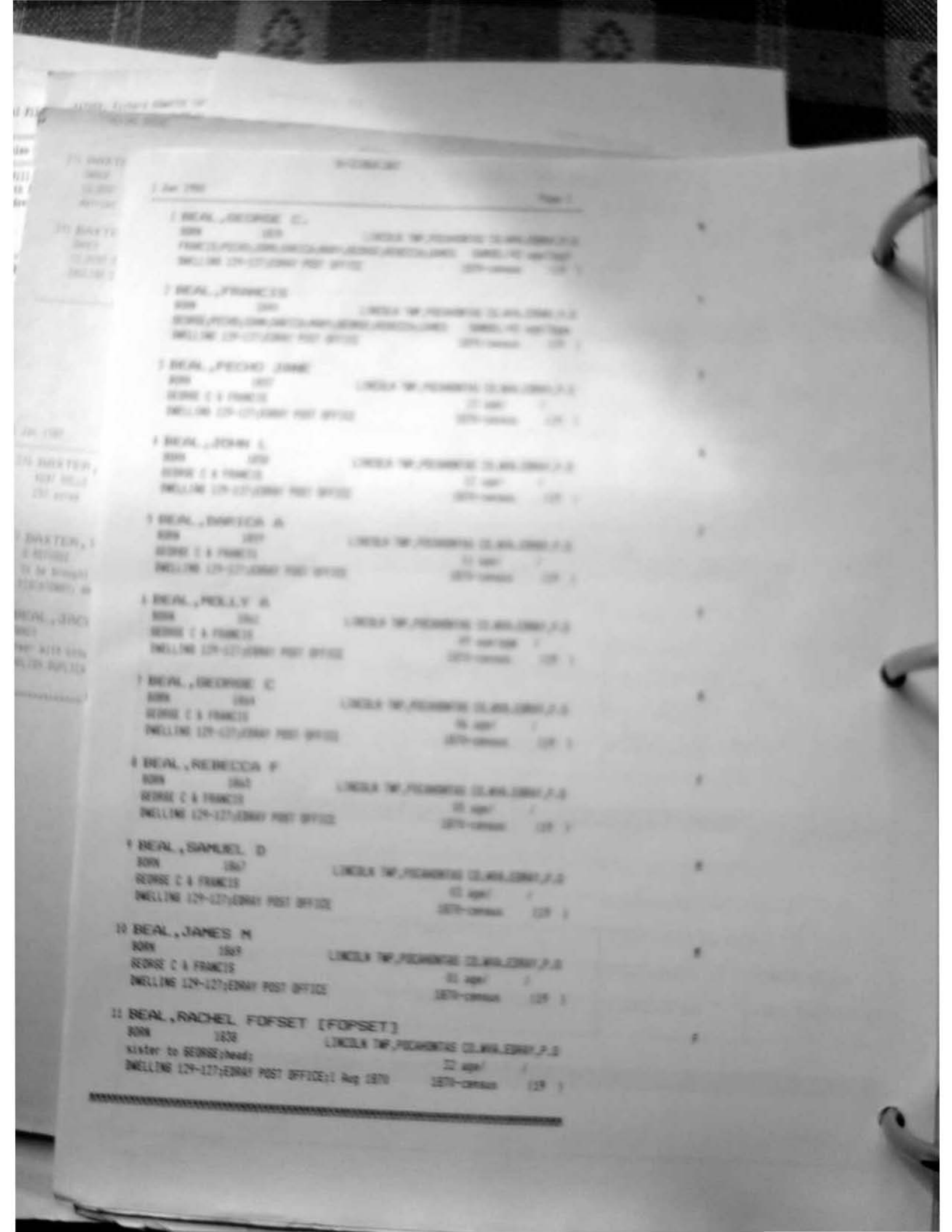

HUSBAND George C. Beale
Born 1880 age 52 Place Va
Chr Place
Marr Place
Died 1913 Place Linwood, W. Va.
Bur Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Thomas B. Beale HUSBAND'S MOTHER Rebecca Gillespie
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

Husband
Wife
Ward Examiners: 1. 2.
State or Mission Lubbock, Tx.

WIFE Frances VanReenen
Born 1880 age 47 Place Utrecht, Holland
Chr Place
Died Place
Bur Place
WIFE'S FATHER Bernardus Johannes VanReenen WIFE'S MOTHER Derica KENT
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

Sex	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth. Give Name, SURNAME)	WHEN BORN (DAY MONTH YEAR)	WHERE BORN (TOWN)	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE (TO WHOM)	WHEN DIED (DAY MONTH YEAR)
1 F	Peachy J. BEALE	22 May 1857	Elk	Pocahontas	Va	13 Jul 1897 Lee Ware	
2 F	Infant Daughter BEALE	22 May 1857	Elk	Pocahontas	Va		22 May 1857
3 M	John Thomas BEALE	13 Jul 1858	Elk River	Pocahontas	Va.	9 Nov 1884 Jane Smith	
4 F	Derica Agnes BEALE	20 Feb 1860	Dry Branch	Pocahontas	Va.	2 Jan 1878 Jacob M. WARE	
5 F	Mary Ann BEALE	1880 age 19		"	Va.	8 Dec 1880 George C. HOOVER	
6 M	George Cameron BEALE	1880 age 16		"	Va.	Rebecca Hamrick	
7 F	Rebecca Frances BEALE	1880 age 15		"	W.Va.	29 Apr 1883 James T. WARE	
8 M	Samuel D. BEALE	13 Jan 1867	Valley Mountain	"	"	Ena J. HAMRICK	
9 M	James Mareenas BEALE	Sep 1868	Edray	"	"	Eliza SHARP	
10 M	William Hanson BEALE	1880 Age 9		"	"	Retta Green	
11 M	French H. BEALE	3 JAN 1873 1880 age 7	DRY BRANCH	"	"		29 Jul 1898

SOURCES OF INFORMATION U.S. census Edray district Pocahontas Co, W.Va. 1880

Pocahontas Co., W. Va. Vital Records

The Beale Family of Virginia 1956

OTHER MARRIAGES
Child # 10 Malinda Pennington

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

eorge C. BEALE

NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING SHEET

Petronella Buck Arledge
4804 44th St.
Lubbock, Tx. 79414

RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND	RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE
GGN	GGN

FOUR GENERATION SHEET FOR FILING ONLY

YES ☐ NO ☒

DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

12 Mar 1987

LDS ORDINANCE DATA

BAPTIZED (Date)	ENDOWED (Date)	SEALED (Date and Templ WIFE TO HUSBAND
HUSBAND		DA 6-2-87 Cleared
WIFE		//////////
Cleared	Cleared	SEALED (Date and Templ CHILDREN TO PARENT:
Cleared	Cleared	CLEARED
child	Child	CL
Cleared	Cleared	CLEARED AI
2 Sep 1972	16 Sep 1972	14 DEC 1972
DA 12 Jun 1987		
DA 12 Jun 1987		
DA 12 Jun 1987		
DA 12 Jun 1987		
DA 12 Jun 1987		
DA 12 Jun 1987		
JR 19 OCT 1982	JR 9 NOV 1982	JR 17 NOV 1982

NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

Please reserve qualifying names

in the family file at the Dal

Temple.

Husband
Wife
Ward Examiners: 1. 2.
Stake or Mission: Lubbock, Tx.

HUSBAND George C. BEALE
Born 1880 Age 53 Place Va.
Chr. Place
Mar. Place
Died 1913 Place Linwood, W.Va.
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Thomas B. BEALE HUSBAND'S MOTHER Rebecca GILLESPIE
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Frances VanReenen
Born 1880 Age 42 Place Utrecht, Holland
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER Bernard Johannes VanReenen WIFE'S MOTHER Derica KENT
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth. Given Names	SURNAME	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	DAY	WHEN DIED MONTH	YEAR
1 F	Allie E.	BEALE	1880 age 3	Pocahontas	W.Va.		Floyd E. HINKLE			
2 M	Branch	BEALE	1880 age 1	"	"		Rosa Gibson			
3 M	Wallace H.	BEALE	10 Feb 1874	Elk River	"	"				
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W.Va.
Pocahontas County
June 7, 1940

Chapter 5

Every pioneer family gathered enough herbs through the summer and fall months to last theoughout the year. These were hung to the rafters of the kitchen to dry, then were used to make teas to use for illness. Some of these herbs such as sage, rue and thyme were raised in their herb gardens. Many others such as catnip, horehound, fennel, privey, slippery elm and many others grew in profusion in most sections of the county, and all the pioneer women had to do was to gather and dry them. The very first doctors were these herb doctors, though most familys depended upon the mother knowing how to diagnose the case and to know which tea to give for that particular ailment. In almost every neighbor hood there was at least one woman who was a little more skilled in the knowledge of caring for the sick, aiding in child birth and in accident, who was called in if the family felt that they needed help, and no pioneer woman ever turned a neighbor down if she was able to help. There were on such things as steralized bandaging in those days, but every piece of worn, soft, white cloth was carefully laundered and put away in a trunk or box, to be used for the dressing of wounds. Even after there were a few country doctors, there were no telephones until 1898 and the only way a doctor could be gotten was for some one to ride horse back for many miles to the doctor's residence, then the doctor would have to mount his horse and ride to the patient, therefore,

it was necessary for every family to have some practical knowledge of the care of the sick, for it would sometimes be many hours or even days before a doctor could be gotten. There is a pathetic tradition that while John McNeel, the pioneer, was on the expedition to Point Pleasant in 1784, a child was born and died before his return. The mother with her own hands prepared the coffin and the grave, and buried it, thus performing the first burial rites ever performed in the McNeel graveyard.

Pioneer children were taught very young to not only help with the chores , but to meet with emergancys that arose. On one occasion when the older members of the family of William McCollam of Stony Creek, were at church the house caught on fire and was consumed with most of its contents. At the time of the burning, John, the eldest son, was about eight years old; Lawrence was about two. In the confusion the baby boy seems to have been forgotten, and when John asked where the baby was he was told by one of the little girls that he was in the cradle asleep. John pressed his way through the smoke and heat at the risk of his life, and brought his brother out alive, but in doing so both were so badly burned as to have scars upon their persons as long as they lived. William McCollam toiled on however; rebuilt his home, opened up more land, and in the meanwhile eleven children had gathered around his table. At the time when his care and presence seemed most needed, it seemed good to the God he loved to call him away from a responsibility so important. The sugar season had just opened- the morning was such as to indicate a heavy run, and much wood was nedded to keep the kettles boiling fast enough. On the 4th of March, 1818, he had morning prayer,

sang a hymn of praise to Him who watches the sparrow when it fall and went forth cheerfully to his work. A large red oak tree suited to his purpose was selected, which soon bowed and fell beneath his stalwart strokes, but somehow a limb from another tree in its rebound smote him with such furious force that he never seemed to be conscious of what happened. Though all this was sudden, there was no misgiving about the certainty of his having found rest from his honest toils and effort to meet his duties, the rest that remains for the people of God. He had learned from his Scotch ancestry to sing:

"The sword, the pestilence, or fire,
Shall but fulfill their best desire,
From sin and sorrow set them free,
And bring thy children,Lord to thee."

John Wanless married Elizabeth Bridger. She was noted for her skill in nursing the sick, and her services were in demand far and near. Sick people had so much confidence in her that they seemed to think there was no danger of dying if Mrs. Wanless could be had in time.

From---- History of Pocahontas--Price

Clothes for bandaging was steralized,after the coming of the cook stove, by placing it in the oven for a few minutes.

Their food was also seasoned with herbs such as sage,red peppers and others raised at home.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Juanita S.Dilley

BEAR STORY

About the year 1880, Francis McCoy and Rev. Asa Shinn McNeill went into Black Mountain to watch a suck lick for a deer. McCoy was watching the lick and McNeill was quite a distance away fixing camp for the night. Just as dusk was turning into night, McCoy heard a stick break behind his blind. Turning he saw a powerful big bear almost upon him. Bringing his set rifle into play, he aimed to shoot the bear through the head. Just as the gun fired the bear jerked up his head and the bullet struck low, breaking his jaw. That bear reached out his arms and embraced the man in a powerful hug. McCoy was the strong man of these mountains, but a four hundred pound, seven foot bear was a hand full for even so mighty a man as he. On the other hand McCoy was a pretty good arm full for any bear. The bear tried to bite but could not. It was luck at both ends of the line that he could not bite, for a bear will not rake with his able hind claws if he cannot grasp the object with his teeth. Out in the laurel, over rocks and fallen timber, it was a powerful struggle; the bear would not let go and the man could not for fear of a sweeping blow from the front paws. McNeill had heard the shot and went to help to bring in the deer, as he thought. He witnessed a scene few men have been privileged to see--a strong man in the embrace of of a great bear and holding his own remarkably well. There was small chance of shooting the bear without hitting the man. Finally McCoy managed the bear around to a place where McNeill could place the muzzle of his gun against his side and blow the everlasting day lights out of him.

McNeill always said that McCoys appearance was a plumb sight. He was covered with bear blood and mud, and his clothes sadly torn. Except for scratches and bruises he was not hurt.

Asa Shinn McNeill died March 28, 1937, age 86 years. He was the son of Jonathan McNeill of Swago. and his people say this bear tale is a true one.

(Many people who do not know Pocahontas county, do not believe our bear stories as true. They do not think we have as many bears as we claim to have. They do not stop to think that vast areas of the county is still a wilderness, not of virgin timber as formerly, but of undergrowth and laurel which makes an excellent hiding place for bears. Then too this is a sheep county, and ~~sheep~~ mutton made excellemt food for them. Too, if the people did not hunt the bear so relentlessly we could not raise sheep.)

For this reason such men as Charley Tacy, Clifford Sharp, Amos Wooddell, Jake Jackson, Robert Gibson, James Gibson, Samuel Gibson, Ellis Dean, Ira King, Frank Rider, Forrest Rider, Arnold Rider, Elmer Sharp, George Gay, and Norman Shaw, render an invaluable service to the sheepmen of the county by so persistantly waging war on the bears. In 1932, Ellis Dean had 93 head of sheep. In the last eight years he has sold sixteen head of ewes. Last spring he sold seven lambs. Today he has one ewe and one lamb. Bears are the answer,

#From ---Pocahontas Times-- May 1937
" " " June 6, 1940

* In pioneer times bears were sometimes caught in bear pens, made by building a pen of rather large logs. The front was left open for the bear to enter. The top made of logs was constructed so that it would fall into the pen on top of the bear, when he attempted to remove the bait from the trigger, thus secueing him underneath.

Smaller animals were caught with the steel trap, by snare and dead falls. Poison was responsible for the disappearence of the wolves, almost over night.

* By-----Tom Bruffey of Lobelia

Juanita S. Dilley
Clover Lick, W. Va.
Pocahontas County
May 24, I940
Ch. 5 section Ic

Other Occasions That Brought THem Together

X The home of John and Sally Moore Smith on Stony Creek was a place where good times could be had, by the young people, as good times were known in pioneer days. At log rollings, wool pickings, flax scutchings aand quiltings the youngsters met, fell in love, and did much of their courting. Sunday would be preaching or all day prayer meetings, when it was not deemed right and proper to think or talk of any thing but Heaven and heavenly things.

The grandest social events would be the weddings. These occurred just as fast as the young folks thought themselves old enough to go to themselves. For a long time after the first settlement of this county the inhabitants, as a rule, married young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impression of love resulted in marriage. A family establishment cost but much labor and nothing else. A glance at a pioneer wedding of the early I800's serves to mark the manners of our forfathers, and shows the grade of civilization which has succeeded their rude social condition.

At that time a wedding created a great sensation and attracted the attention of all the people from I2 to I5 miles around. This is not surprising when it is remembered that this was almost the only gathering, aside from church, which was not attended with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin or some other labor.

The people came dressed, to the wedding, in their linsey and coarse linen clothes, all homemade. Because, there were no stores from which to buy tailored things. Most of them came horse-back with only a girth with an attached stirrup for a saddle. Later leather saddles were made.

X Shooting matches were also common in the county, especially in the fall months. John Barlow on Buckley mountain was passionately fond of shooting, but the rules of his church,-the Methodist Episcopal, forbade shooting for prizes. A shooting match was arranged for the neighborhood, and he attended as a spectator. The main prize was a quarter of beef. Near the close of the match a neighbor asked Mr. Barlow to shoot as a substitute for him. Mr. Barlow consented, took careful aim, and pierced the center, thus gaining the savory piece of fat beef. A scrupulos fellow member felt honor bound to report him to the Presiding Elder. He was asked to appear before the quarterly conference for trial, but it was proven that he shot only to accommodate a friend and the case was dropped.

Bear hunting, fox chasing, and the hunting of panthers was done partly for pleasure, but partly because of a necessity for the protection of life and property. Bears, foxes, panthers, and wild cats were so plentiful in Pocahontas that it would have been impossiple to raise livestock and poultry if they had not killed these wild animals first.

Basket dinners and outdoor picnicks were also very popular, especially during the latter part of the 1800's and early 1900's. They are still held quite often in many parts of the county.

† Training and General Muster days were also great occasions for the men of the county. Refer to manuescript sent in on Dec. 22, 1939

* Apple cuttings came into popularity after orchards began to bear fruit and always took place in the autumn at apple butter making time. All the young people of the community would come and help to pare the apples for the butter to be made the next day. After the apples were all pared, refreshments were served, and if it was not to late, games were played or they had a dance.

Dances as the pioneer knew them, were what we know as the square or barn dance.. They also danced the Virginia reel. In the square dance, figures were called and they danced to the music made by the "fiddle" and the banjo. It usually lasted until morning.

Hay rides were also popular in the late 1800's. When a good deep snow fell, some young man would "hitch up" his fathers team, pile the sled full of hay, heat some rocks to keep the feet warm, and take a sled load of the neighbor boys and girls for a ride. Or if more privacy was desired, each young man took his girl friend in a one horse sleigh.

Spelling bees were very popular, too, during the latter 1800's and early 1900's.

X Huskings-- Usually there was a managing boss and the men were chosen off in teams. Also every red ear was considered good luck and who ever got the most red ears was considered champion. Quiltings usually took place on the same night of the husking. Around eleven o'clock both the husking and the quilting were

suspended. Supper was served, and then came the "hoe down" or square dance. In some communities the man who got the most red ears had the privilege to kiss the prettiest girl at the quilting.

X History of Pocahontas------Price

* From my mother Georgia C. Shinaberry